ding for the benefit of all whom it may concern: facts to the attention of the advertising community. circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the peo-We think, that although a large majority of the readers do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above merely for the information of those who are most deeply interested-business men of all professions and all political creeds-

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS. Post Office, Wilmington. NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M.

daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A M. every day. FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days

ONSLOW COURT HOUSE, STUMP SOUND, and TOPSAIL MAIL, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M. DBINTENG.

Neatly executed and with despatch, on no discretion was allowed me, and according to liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Manufacturers & Tealers in HATS AND CAPS.

MARKET STREET-Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

Commission and Forwarding PRESCRIANT.

GILLESPE & ROBESON Continue the AGENCY business, and will make

liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c. Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

LOHIN D' POAR'

DRESS MARKE, WILMINGTON, N. C.

DR. DANIEL DUPRE. [July 2-42-3m]

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. WELLS. tion of the Col. Commanding, that on the morning bill, just beyond the effective range of the enemy's of the 13th inst., in obedience to his orders, I pro- guns, and abandoned the train, which I could not ceeded, with my command, composed of Captain possibly have brought off, nearly all the mules hav-Haile's company 14th Infantry, E com; any of the ling been either killed or wounded; and to have 12th Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Wyche, and blown up the ammunition or saved anything from Captain Fairchild's company of Lonisiana Ran- the wagons would have been to sacrifice men, gers, in all seven officers and two hundred and which it was now evident I had not to spare, and one rank and file. The train was composed of would have been compelled to leave my wounded, two ambulances, each drawn by four good hor-es, as I had not the means of transportating them.fit for the service in which they were employed. All the property, as well as the personal baggage and nine wagons drawn by half broken down but of the officers, was lost, and some despatches still unbroken Mexican mules, with which I ordered Capt. Haile to keep in his trunk would have been difficult for me to have fulfilled as the safest place, were also lost. The mail inmy orders even if there had been no enemy to tended for the army was, however, saved, and the contend with. The commanding officer was not only wounded man brought from the field. mounted and was under the mortifying necessity of dismounting a dragoon and taking a horse could not estimate with any degree of accurawhen circumstances were such that he could not cy; it was certainly several times my own, possibly perform his duty on foot. Such was the and there was also a considerable force outtraverse a country and pass a bridge and fortifica- to force my way through the enemy in the lerin "stop him! kech him! hornets!" as tion which no less than eight hundred men, sup- rear and jeturn by rapid marches to this loud as he could scream. Out cum the dogs ported by artillery, had heretofore attempted. I place. The enemy appeared on every side du and after the horse they went, round and round had not proceeded four miles from Campt when it ring the day, and I was compelled to proceed the house, scatterin the ducks and chickens, became necessary to throw out a part of my provi-

command with which my orders required me to side. Nothing was left now for me to do but almost naked Nippers hangin to his neck, holsions; and it was then only with the aid of my hill until my infantry gained possession of the senses—the noise brung the wimmin to the the chaparral. This laborous duty fell prined the next morning at Santa Fe. Infantry, I had frequently to detach on laborious and dangerous service, and it was uniforth my warmest admiration. Lieut. Wyche, could prudently do so, and the distance did not pany, and rendered important service. Lient. companied by Dr. Cooper of the Army and two his coolness and bravery were conspicuous. you that I have not since heard of this detachment, company, and the twenty brave volunteers mules along, and at Pass La Beja, whilst the train the duty of holding heights and protecting was on the bridge, and the troops were getting the rear. He selected his positions with judgwater, the enemy appeared in force, in front on ment, and I frequently saw from the front his in course of construction, which, if a brief deshots were also fired from the rear. After the necessary preparations were made Liletached Cant. an amateur, and was always a volunteer be performed. horses near the bridge until the train had ascended Capt. 12th Infantry, Com'd'g. Detachment. the hill. The rear, however, was not attacked at this place. We continued our march, dispersing the enemy before us, until dark; when, as the train was passing a bridge within three miles of Puento Nacional, the enemy opened his fire from the hills, within two hundred yards of the command, the halls generally reveine to high the hills are reveined to the Lord, and the turnips to untrain was passing a bridge within three miles of

mand, the balls generally ranging too high; the cle Joshua."

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

VOL. 4 --- NO. 1.

OUR CIRCULATION. fire was so prompt'y returned that they were soon driven from their position, and, I think, with considerable loss. Here, as I had previously intended, ADVERTISING. - We would commend the following I ordered the troops to encamp. The wagons were placed in a safe position, the white covers taken The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 off, the horses placed under shelter, and everything HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town disposed for a quiet night's rest, which my men of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper pubning I had the men under arms, and detached Lt. Wyche with a part of his company through the chaparal, to gain a position on the hill side to be ready when the enemy should advance to the attack. Just at daybrake they appeared on the hill with drum beating and firing into our camp. I did not return the fire, but ordered Capt Haile

the road and gain their flank. They continued their music for about twenty minutes, when Capt. Haile suddenly fired upon them and was after them with the bayonet, much to the amusement of our troops, who could see them from the opposite side of the bridge. Lt Wyche had gained his position and was laying in wait, but they did not approach sufficiently near. I held the hill with my nfantry until the train was ready to move. I was now within about three miles of Puento Nacional. The enemy had attacked us three times in force, and was always routed, without the loss, on our part of a man. The only loss sustained was one horse wounded and three muskets rendered unserviceable by musket balls. It was reported to me this morning by the wagon master that one of the mule teams could proceed no further; I was compelled in consequence to destroy my tents and

proved without the possibility of a doubt that it

could not be carried out. My force was too small

to detach any part of it to endeavor to turn the

flank and threatening my rear. The reconnoitre

was useless-nothing could be seen. I therefore

The enemy's force occupying the forts 1

speak of the officers who so ably sustained me

To Lieut. Morrelle, of Capt. Fairchild's

I am, sir, very respectfully.

Lieut. ARTHUR.

Your obedient servant,

A. A. Adjutant General, Vera Cruz.

J. M. WELLS,

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at S A. M. Lally near there, to destrey all the wagons and property, and with four days' provisions in the haversacks, and the mail and ammunition, and some light baggage in the ambulances, to join him by forced marches. Every thing being in readiness I commenced the march about half-past nine in the morning. Before this time I was fully satisfied that the enemy occupied Puento Nacional

DAVID BULLON.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MYEKS & BARNUM,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LONDON'S WHARF. WILMINGTON, N. C.

CABINET FURNITURE,

Wilmington, N. C. J ily 16, 1847-[44 12m Mrs. C. M. Price,

ESPECTFULLY offer his Professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity. He may be found at his Office, in Loxnon's Building, on Front Street, south of Mar-

THE JOURNAL.

Last Skirmisk at the National Bridge. From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 3, 1817.

infantry, and the extraordinary exertions of the active and efficient wagon master (Mr. Booley) who accompanied the train that the wagons could be forced up the hills. I reached Santa Fe and encamped for the night. The next morning I pursued the march, the enemy appearing on the us. A few shots were exchanged between them and Capt. Fairchild's company, who left the road to give chase. I arrived at Juento del Rio about nine o'clock at night and encamped. Here I judged myself to be within six miles of Maj. Lally's camp. The next morning I directed Capt. Fairchild to detach an officer, (Lieutenant Henderson) and thirteen men with orders to proceed to Major Lally's campt, and report my advance, provided he exceed six miles, but by no means to go beyond that distance, but to return and report the condition of the road to me. This command was acof the Georgia volunteers. I regret to inform and I am ignorant of its fate. I pursued the march until about ten o'clock with difficulty getting the also particularly due. I had assigned him the hill and commenced a fire upon us; some ecssary preparations were made, I detached Capt. New Orleans, accompanied the command as Haile with his company through the chaparal to gain the flank, and if possible their rear. This service was promptly and gallantly performed. whilst the command was ascending the hill. He gave them a fire which put them to immediate flight. I ordered Lt. Morrelle, of Capt. Fairchild's company, with twenty men mounted to held the

How Absolem Nippers cum to leave the

THE GEORGIA CENTAUR.

Settlement, BY MAJOR JOS. JONES. ABSOLEM NIPPERS was a widower, and one of the perticklerest men perhaps that ever lived, though some of the people sed that when his wife was alive he used to dress as common as a field hand, and didn't use to take no pains with himselt at all. In his own settlement he had a monstrous bad name, pertickelerly among the wimmin, who used to say that he didn't allow his wife more'n one dress a year, and as for a new shawl or bonet, the with his company to pass up the hill to the left of poor woman didn't know nothin about sich things. Everybody noticed how he spruced up about six weeks after Mrs. Nippers died, from joining. and how he went to church reglar every Sunday, but they didn't have no confidence in his religion, and used to say that he only went to ded. show his new suit of mournin, and to ogle ick out one of 'em for a wife. With sich a character among the wimmin.

leave one wagon. The other mules I had no near home, and whether he was as bad to his war dance. hope of getting much beyond Puento Nacional, fust wife as they sed he was or not, one thing and had determined that if I did not find Major was certain-he had to look abroad for some one to fill her place. Mr. Nippers was very lucky in findin a gall

jest to his mind, what lived about ten miles from his plantation. Nancy Parker was rich. and though she wasn't very young nor very handsom, she belonged to Mr. Nipper's church, and filled his eye exactly; so he sot to contin her with all his might. in force. The tracks of unshed horses in the road Ten miles was a good long ride, and as he

left no doubt of that. My orders were positive; was a very economical man, he used to ride over to old Mrs. Parker's plantation every my ideas of military service, I falt bound to pro-Sunday mornin, go to church with the family, ceed in the execution of the order, until it was take dinner with 'em, and ride home in the of of the evenin. In that way he managed kill too birds with one stone, that is, to advance the prospects of his happiness on this position. The Mexicans were appearing on my earth and in the world to come, at the same ime, without losin any of his week-day

determined to draw the enemy's fire from the forts A ride of ten miles, on a hot Sunday morand heights, and thus discover his strength and position. I accordingly made my dispositions so nin, over a dusty road, is very apt to soil a as to sacrifice the least possible number of my gentleman's dry-goods, as well as make him and his horse very tired. Mr. Nippers didn't troops. With thirty picked men under the command of Lieut. Chency, 14th Infantry, extended mind the fatigue so much as his horse, but in Wyche's company; next came the train, followed the object of his affections in applepy order, by Capt. Haile's company, who was ordered to with his new Sunday cote as clean, and his with you?" close on and protect it, in case it should be char- bloomin ruffle as fresh and neat, as if they ged. The rear guard, commanded by Lt. Marrelle, had jest cum out of a bandbox. This was a of cap. Fairchild's comp. followed after cap Haile's happy expedient, and one what nobody but a ail in my belly !-och, hulliboo! hulliboo! company. I halted the command on the slope of widower-lover would ever dreamed of. He the hill, continuing to advance myself, with Lieut. used to start from home with his new coat ach?' Cheney's command, hoping to draw the enemy's and a clean shirt tied up in a pocket hankerfire, without further exposing my troops. All was, chief, and after ridin within about a quarter of a mile of Mrs. Parker's plantation, he would the bewildered sufferer, endeavoring to screw however, still-nothing could be seen. I directed the advance to move upon the bridge--ordered up turn off into a thicket of chenkapin bushes, the main body and took my position in person near whar nobody couldn't see him, and thar make

the bridge, where I could direct the advance or orhis rural toilet. der a retreat, as the one might prove practicable or One bright Sunday mornin, Mr. Nippers had the other necessary. The rear of the command arriv at his dressing ground. It was an imporhad scarcely got in motion when the enemy opentant occasion. Everything was promisin, and ed their fire from the forts and heights with mushe had made up his mind to pop the question kets, escopets, and artitlery, and showed themthat very day. Ther was no doubt in his selves in such numbers and position, that I permind that he would return home a engaged ceived at once that in passing the bridge they must man, and he was reckonin over to himself the pecessarily inflic upon me such a loss in killed and value of Miss Nancy's plantation and niggers. wounded that it would be impracticable for me to while he was settin on his horse makin advance or retire. I therefore directed the fire to be returned and the retreat commenced; and with- accustomed change of dress.

drew my troops from under the fire of this 'strong He had drapped the rains on his horse's neck place with the loss of only four men killed and one man and two horses wounded. One of the last night's scanty feed from the bushes in his ambulances was quickly turned and gained the reach, and kickin and stompin at sich flies as top of the hill; the other, in the act of turning, had was feedin on him in turn.

one of its horses killed, and could not be brought " I'll fix the business this time,' ses Mr. Nipoff. The mules were of course more unmanageapers to himself. "I'll bring things to the pint pefore I go home this night," ses he, as he ble than ever, and as soon as the enemy perceived untyde the hankerchief with his clean clothes that we were retiring they concentrated their whole fire upon the train. Half the mules were and spread them out on the saddle bow.

almost instantly shot down and the teamsters com-"Who, Ball!" ses he-"I've only jest got pelled to abandon their wagons. The enemy now to say the word, and-who," ses he to his displayed a strong force outside the fort, and was horse what was kickin and reachin about. moving to gain our rear. I now moved off my Who! you cursed fool you-and the bisness command, which had been halted at the top of the s settled jest as slick as fallin off a log." He was drawin his shirt over his head, when Ball giv a sudden spring what liked to made him losse his ballance. "Who!" ses hebut before he could git his arms out of the sleeves Ball was wheelin and kickin like rath at something that seemed to trouble him from behind. Down went the clean clothes on the "Blast your infernal picter,-who, now!" ses Mr. Nippers, grabbin at the rains. But before he could git hold of 'em Ball was off like a streak of lightnin with a whole

swarm of yeller jackets round his tail. Mr. Nippers grabbed hold of the main and tried his best to stop his horse, but it was all no use. Away went the infuriated Ball, and takin the road he was used to travellin, another moment brung him to the house. The gate with the greatest caution, always holding one and tarrifying the little niggers out of ther

next in front, by a fatiguing march through door. "Don't look, Miss Nancy! Hornets!cipally upon Capt. Haile. I continued my kech him!" shouted Nippers with what breth march at night, but after dark I met with no he had left, as he went dashin out of the gate further opposition from the enemy, and arriv- again with the dogs still after him, and his horse's tail switchin ahout in every direction The next day I arrived and encamped at this like a young hurrycane.

place. In conclusion, I must be permitted to Miss Nancy got but one glimpse of her forlorn lover, and before she could git her apron on this trying march : Capt. Haile, of the 14th to her eyes she fainted at the awful sight, while his fast recedin voice cryin "hornest! -stop him !-hornets !-hornets !" still rung versally performed in a manner that called in her ears.

She never seed her devoted Nippers agin. 12th Infantry, though sick, was with his com- The Settlement was too full of hornets for him after that. What becum of him no body Cheney, 14th Infantry, who commanded the knows, but it's generally believed that he turadvance on the 16th, I was compelled to place ned into a Centaur and is gwine to this day, in a most dangerous position at the bridge, & hollerin-"hornets !-hornets !"

> From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times. TAKING IN A NATIVE.

Anthony street, near where the new theatre is

ping his capacious mouth to the spout, imbi-bed the Croton just as it came, in the most forcible and plenteous manner imaginable.— any sort." whenever dangerous or difficult service was to to the nearest hydrant for a drink, and clap-

forth again with the energy of a wounded whale; then suddenly recovering the use of his speech he shouted-' Och, murther, but

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

he's gone; it's all over wid me now!" 'What's gone!' exclaimed the crowd that had gathered around him. 'What's gone?' 'I've swallowed him! Oh, howly St. Patrick !- I've swallowed him !'

'A snake! A murthering snake! oh, howly St. Patrick protect me ! 'Sure, then, ye've made a savin' o' yer dinner!' said a fellow laborer, more alive to fun than sympathy; while a shout of mingled laughter and incredulity followed, in which even the poor sufferer could hardly refrain

· But was it alive, man ?' inquired a sympathetic individual when the confusion subsi

he galls. Old Mrs. Rogers hated him like ers, ye don't think that I'd be after ating him pisen, and said she didn't wonder that his dead? Alive as it is! and didn't he jump ore wife died broken hearted; and as for his down my throat in spite o' my teeth ?' Then retendin to be sorry about it, that was all clapping his hands to his stomach, he exclaimham, for she could see plain enuff at the fu- ed, 'Och, hone, he's squirming now! Oh neral that he had one eye in the grave and howly St. Patrick! O, why didn't ye do yer the other on the galls that was thar, tryin to work intirely, and kill the snakes in this murthering country, too? Help! he'll bite the inside of me! Oh, howly Moses! Help! aint to be supposed that he stood any sort murther! fire!' and poor Pat, distracted by of a chance of gettin another Mrs. Nippers | fear, cut more capers than a Camanche at a

> 'Tut, tut! Be quiet, man!' returned another, 'how do you know it was a snake?' · How does I know, is it? Didn't I fale him wiggling his tale? Oh, howly St. Patrick, deliver me!'

A benevolent looking gentleman here suggested that it might possibly be a fish, or perhaps an eel; and remarked that there ought to be a filter attached to every hydrant in the city, as the water is full of all sorts of animal-

'It's an ail!' shouted a hodman, catching it the idea. 'Mike, it's an ail! Run for a. phalter, and ve'll catch the rascal prisintly.2 'A filter! a filter!' was the general cry, Run, Mike, for a filter!' Without pausing to inquire into the feasibility of using the article in question for the purpose desired, the poor distracted son of Erin started with the speed of a race horse for the office in Broadway, where the figure of Hebe standing in the window, 'pours her never ceasing fount.' · A what d'ye call 'em !' cried he, rushing

'A snake catcher, for the love of A snake catcher! Oh, howly St. Patrick! to six paces. I descended towards the bridge. This a matter sich as he had in hand, it was very he continued, snatching up one and applying detechment was ordered to keep at least one hundred yards in front of the mounted men. After the pearance as possible, so he adopted a plan by it energetically to his lips. 'Come out wid pearance as possible, so he adopted a plan by ye. ye thief o' the world!'

frantically into the establishment.

knight of Diaphragms, 'what's the matter . Matther, is it! Isn't every thing the matther ?-a snake is the matther! I've got an

'An eel! How came an eel in your stom-"And didn't the varmint jump into my mouth, without saying by yer leave?" said

the filter on his lips. But, my man, that wen't do any good now. It should frave been attached to the hydrant. and then you might have drank with perfect

safety.' 'And won't it catch him now?' asked Mike, in a piteous tone, turning aghast as he dropped the instrument in despair.

· Of course not-how should it ? Och, murther! what will become of me! exclaimed Mike, with an agony truly painful

Get a sockdolager fish-kook?' shouted wag from the crowd. Run for the doctor,' said another, 'and get

stomach pump. This suggestion was instantly followed, and he started for a drug store near by. The apothecary, however, applied an emetic, instead of the pump, and the poor fellow, after violent retching, ejected a lively black eel, a-

bout six inches long.
Oh, howly St. Patrick! he exclaimed, experiencing immediate relief. 'Why didn't you make clane work ov it, and kill the ails as well-shure, and they are first cousin to the wicked sarpints. Divil a drop of water will I iver drink again in this blessed country, without a snake-eatcher in my mouth.

And, with sundry other resolutions which would have shocked the ears of a temperate man, poor Mike, pale and trembling with exhaustion, returned to his work.

HIGH PRICES.

We have recently had some rather uncomfortable specimens of the high prices of food, but I apprehend these prices are nothing to what some of our forefathers experienced when their only currency was continental money, or Government script. The following extracts from the journal of the Rev. Thomas Smith, of Falmouth, (now Portland) will give a specimen of the prices of food as they ranged

" April 1-There is a grievous cry for bread in all the seaport towns, and there is but little meat and no fish. " April 7-Indian meal is sold at thirty dol-

lars a bushel. "April 27-I hear that wood is fifty-two dollars a cord in Boston, and flour £50 per hundred, i. e , a barrel is more than my whole

"May 3-Corn is now sold at thirty-five dollars a bushel, and coffee at three dollars a pound.

"June 1-Molasses is raised to sixteen dollars, coffee four, sugar three. "June 10-A man asked seventy-four dol-

lars for a bushel of wheat meal. "June 11-Green peas sold at Boston at twenty dollars a peck; lamb twenty-two dollars a quarter. Board sixty dollars a week.

"June 17-We bought three pounds of halibut for a dollar. [Probably this was a good place for him, and they were made comreal silver dollar.] "Aug. 19-We bought a pound of tea for nineteen dollars."

To this reminiscence of our correspondent

we might add, that at the time to which he has referred, the people of some neighborhoods were greatly distressed for want of breadstuffs. The write of John Adams, in one, of her letters to her husband written in 1779, says:-"The universal cry for bread, to the human heart is painful beyond description, and the great price demanded and given for it verifies that pathetic passage of Sacred writ, 'All that

man hath will he give for his lffe.' Corn is sold at four dollars, hard money, for a bushel. One of the laborers growing thirsty under [This, at the rate of exchange then, was equal to eighty dollars in continental money. 1 1 'Any news?' inquired M. carcely know the looks or taste of biscuit or · Not much.' What is it?' From the seat of war.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1847.

LOOKING FOR A PLACE. Well. Johnny, have you succeeded to-day, my son ?'

Nothing good to day, mother; I have been all over town almost, and no one would take me. The book stores, and dry goods stores, and groceries have plenty of boys already but I think if you had been with me, I should 'And what the deuce is't ye've swallowhave stood a better chance."

· Oh, you look so thin and pale, mother, somebody would have felt sorry, and so taken me, but nobody knew me, and nobody saw A tear stole down the cheek of the little

hoy as he spoke, for he was almost discouraged; and when the mother saw the tear, not few ran down her's also. It was a cold, bleak night, and Johnny had been out all day looking for 'a place.'

had persevered, although constantly refused, until it was quite dark, and then gave up, thinking his mother must be tired waiting for His mother was a widow, and a very poor

one. She had maintained herself by needle work till a severe spell of sickness had confined her to her bed, and she was unable to do She told her little son to sit down by the

fire while she prepared his supper. The fire and the supper were very scanty, but Johnny knew they were the best she could provide, and he felt that he would rather share such a fire and such a supper with such a mother than sit at the best filled table with anybody else, who did not love him as she did, and whom he did not love as he did her.

After a few moments of silence, the boy ooked up into his mother's face with more than usual seriousness-

· Mother,' said he, 'do you think it would be wrong to ask my new Sunday school teacher about it on a Sabbath ?'

'No, my son, not if you have no other opportunity—and I think he would be a very suitable person too; at least I should think, that he would be interested in getting you a

Well, to-morrow is Sunday, and when the lass breaks up I believe I will ask him. After reading a portion of God's holy word the mother and her little boy kneeled down together in their loneliness, and paryed the Lord most earnestly to take care of them .-They were very poor, but they knew that God cared for the poor. They knew also that God er shall have the book," The book was would do what was best for them. Oh, it's a therefore bought. And the child felt happy sweet thing to the soul, to be able to say sin-

tired when I came in that I felt quite cross, I was so much pleased at the faith and the genknow I did-did I look so, mother ?" The mother's heart was full, and sh her boy one long, affectionate kiss, which was sweeter to him than many words.

erely, 'Thy will be done.'

said not a word about that, for he saw that a very wicked child. his mother ate very little of it. But one or two sticks of wood were left outside the door where it was kept-and he knew that both food and fire might all be gone before night.

The Sabbath school bell rang. The sun was shining bright and clear, but the air was exceedingly cold. The child had no overcoat and was still wearing a part of his summer clothing. He was in his seat just as his superintendent and teacher entered. · Who is that little pale faced boy in your

class,' asked the superintendent of the teach. · His name is Jones, he lives on Stone st., and I must visit him this very week. He is very regular and a well behaved boy.' 'I should like to know more about him.

and I will see him after school. The superintendent did not forget him, and when the classes broke up seeing him linger behind the other scholars, went up and took

him by the hand kindly. · You have been here to school several Sabbaths, have you not my boy ?' said he.

'Yes, sir, I came just a month ago, to-day. · Had you ever been to school before that 'Yes, sir, before mother was taken sick, I

used to go to -___ street school, but that was a great way off, and when mother got better and you opened this new school she advised me to come here, as is it so much nearer. Well, did I not see you yesterday looking

for a place on Water street?' 'I was down there, sir, looking for a place. · Why did you not take that place which the gentlemen had for you, in the large groce-

· Do you mean the store where the great cop per worm stood on the side-walk ?' · Ah, sir, I didn't know they sold rum there

when I first went in, and when I saw what kind of a store it was, I was afraid.' · Have you a father ?' ' No, sir, father is dead;' said the little boy, banging down his head.'

· What did your father do my son-what was his business? · Sir, he once kept a large store like that, and the child shuddered when he answered.

Because it was not mine, and I thought that the gentleman would find the owner sooner than I should.'

'He did my boy-it was my money. Did you not get a place yesterday?' 'No, sir, all the places were full, and nobody knew me." Well, my boy, you may go now and tell

your mother that you have a place. Come to me very early in the morning-your teacher will tell you where I live.' Johnny went home with his heart and his eyes so full that he could hardly see the streets or anything else as he went along. He knew that it would cheer his dear mother very much

fortable and happy. Surely this story carries its own moral.

and so it did. His superintendent procured a

"IN STATU QUO."

An Admirable Joke .- A New York paper tells the following story of a troublesome newsmonger, whose only delight appears to be to gather up every thing he can catch in the way of news, and start off to retail it about the streets and public houses:

The 'late despatches from the army' were

TERMS: 92 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 157.

Our witty friend was congratulating him- make no return .- [Buffalo Express. self on having circulated this delectable piece of information long before any other journal had the news, and was hoasting of the fact to a friend, who asked him if he knew where statu quo' was localed. Well, M-didn't hated in, but he had the news right from the

office, and it must be so. . You're a thundering fool,' said the neigh-

Why?-Don't von know that in 'statu no' means in the same state or condition, and hat it is a very common Latin phrase ?

THE LITTLE GIRL WHO WAS GENE-

A little girl was once walking with her father, and they were talking together. They were talking about being generous. The father told the little girl that it meant "to give to others what would do them good even if told her that generous people were happy; for his purposes and scatters the seed on the in order to give it to another, without feeling ample harvest are in his mind, as the reflechappy :- so that no one ever lost anything by being generous, because God would make him happy for doing so. He then asked her if she believed this. She said. "Yes, father." the feelings of the farmer, when he gathers In the course of their walk they went into a the golden harvest, and partakes of the ffuit bookstore. The little girl said, "Father, I of his labor. want one of these new books very much."-

"So do I," said the father; "but I cannot afford to buy each of us one. But here is some money, and you may do just as you please you may buy a book, and give it to your father, and go without yourself, or you may buy one yourself and I will go without. Do just as you please." The little girl hung her head and looked at the new books; but then she thought of what her father had said about being generous, and she had faith in his words She quickly said, "I will go without and fathbecause she had believed her father, and because she had been generous. The booksel-'I feel happier now,' said John, 'I was so ler, however, overheard the conversation, and erosity of the little girl, that he gave her a ve-

this is not the kind spoken of in the Bible .breakfast was more scanty than ever, but he strong faith in him, and yet be, towards God,

manner in which he taught his little daughter what is meant by faith. " She was playing once with a few beads, which seemed to de-They had no money to buy any with for sevilight her wonderfully. Her whole soul was eral days. " 'My dear, you have some pretty beads

> "And you seem to be vastly pleased with by night and by day, in cloud and in sunshine in the highest degree favorable to healthy them.

" 'Well, now throw them behind the fire.' "The tears started in her eyes. She looked earnestly at me, as though she ought to have a reason for such a cruel sacrifice. " Well, my dear, do as you please; but you know I never told you to do anything which I did not think would be good for you.' "She looked at me a few moments longer,

and then summoning up all her fortitude-her breast heaving with the effort-she dashed them into the fire. " 'Well,' said I; 'there let them lie; you shall hear more about them another time; but

say no more about them now.' "Some days after, I bought her a box full of larger beads, and toys of the same kind .-When I returned home, I opened the treasure, and set it before her; she burst into tears of ecstacy. 'Those my child,' said I, 'are yours. because you believed me when I told you it would be better for you to throw those two or three paltry beads behind the fire. Now, that has brought you this treasure. But now, my

dear, remember as long as you live, what FAITH is. You threw your heads away when I bid er advised you but for your good. Put the same confidence in God. Believe everything he says in his Word. Whether you understand it or not, have faith in him that he means

This, too, was faith in a father, but the little girl might have had it, even if she had been a heathen child. It was not the faith required in the Bible, because it was not faith in

God himself. I will now tell you what is faith in the care ing on the deck of a ship during an awful storm. The winds howled, and the ship was of God. A lady and her husband were standtossed like a feather over the great waves.—
The lady had to hold on with both hands to Why did not you keep the piece of gold The lady had to hold on with both hands to money that you found on the floor as you was keep from falling. She was very much fright-coming into the store?'

Noneyed it was not and I though! fraid. He said nothing, but in a moment after he heid a naked sword with its point close to her breast, and asked her:

" Are you not afraid?" "Why not? Do you not see this sword within an inch of your heart?" "Yes, but I am not afraid, for it is my hus-

band who holds it !" "Yes," said he, "and it is my Heavenly Father who holds this storm in his hand, the winds and the waves; and why should I be lowing waif from the National Intelligencer: afraid? No, I am not afraid?

pleased with it. Now see. Was not the their direct fire, a man in a long gray surtout gentleman pleased to see that his wife had so suddenly rode up, and dismounting, placed much faith in his love as not to be afraid, himself in the middle of the street. There, is though he held a drawn sword to her heart? the face of the enemy, amidst the thickest of Yes, he must have been pleased. And so was God pleased to see him put so much faith in ded about his person, a spy-glass, with which,

Todd's Lectures to Children

M—entered one of his favorite haunts yesterday morning, with his customary interiogatory. He was met by a wag near the door.

'Any news?' inquired M.

Seigom or never hear of thanks to the publishment of corresponds with the experience of every pub-lisher in the country, so far as we have been dinner wh able to observe. Nothing can be more erro-Hardly had poor Paddy, however, tasted the gushing flood that distended his cheeks, when he started bolt upright, and, with a look of agonized horror, commenced a series of pantominic contortions which were absolutely painful to witness.

'Ow—ow—ugh!' he groaned convulsively, at the same time clawing at his throat in a frenzied manner, while he spirted the water

'Where's the army!'

'Where's the army!'

'Oh, in Strip Quo.'

'Oh, in Strip Quo.'

'Yes'—

'How long has it been there!'

'Yes'—

'How long has it been there!'

'Yes'—

'How long has it been there!'

'Siece the 27th.'

'Thougher!' exclaimed M—; and away prictor of lines of travel, places of public as the same time clawing at his throat in a frenzied manner, while he spirted the water

'Where's the army!'

'Oh, in Strip Quo.'

'Yes'—

'How long has it been there!'

'Siece the 27th.'

'Thougher!' exclaimed M—; and away prictor of lines of travel, places of public as the earth, that he left nothing to be seen but his had one arm, to pull his hat off to the street, to whom he imparted the intensation in the course of a year, would supply a small his own."

on the advertisement, they will be continued until enlered out, and charged for accordingly.

All advertisements required to be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

tion that our army had reached Statu Que'- family with all the necessaries of life. We whereupon the stranger opened his eyes, and make no complaint of this, and refet to it soleadvised him to call on S—. He did so, and ly to correct a misconception which has genz long before early 'change hour, it was pretty efally obtained, that people of the press are well known that 'our army was in statu quo!' the recipients of large favors, for which they

> THE DIGNITY AND PLEASURES OF A RICULTURE.

There is a moral dignity in the pursuit of agriculture. True, it is toilsome; but what know what department of Mexico it was sit- gainful pursuit is not? There are few merchants or professional men who would not at imes willingly exchange their burdens, their cares or anxieties, for following the plought or other labor connected with farming. The young man who fancies there is so much of eisure and aristocracy in trade and the professions, and so much drudgery in farming, knows that it is a very common Latin phrase?

M— offered to bet a hat he was right, and at the last accounts he was poring over Disturnell's Map of Mexico, endeavoring, most assiduously, to discover the location of Statu out. to happiness. In labor itself, there is nothing degrading to the best feeling of our nature. It is only a vitiated artificial public sentiment, that can induce painful sensibility in view of the necessity for industry, which the wants of

life impose. It is not the objects thrown around the farmer, the woods and streams, and fields arrayed in green, that make all the charms of his we had to go without ourselves." He also life, for, while he subdues the soil and fits it because nobody could deny himself anything, furrows, the progress of vegetation and the tion that the day has been devoted to usefulness, prepares him for peaceful rest. Then there is a practical independence enjoyed in

> "He cats his own lamb, his chickens and hand? He shears his own fleece, and he wears it.'

Agriculture has in all ages been esteemed he true associate of nobility. Virgil wrote its praise, and the greatest statesman of the Roman empire made the following of the plough an indication of his concious dignity; and an example of his most sterling wirtne. Later, during the middle ages, the possession of land was a necessity appendage of nobility. George Washington was a farmer, and all the ex-Presidents of the United States, with perhaps a single exception, have found the honor of their retirement in farming estates and their cultivation.—Farmer & Machanic.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

We must not be accused of an attempt to pun, when we say that careful, thorough, and This was having faith in her father. But deep cultivation, is at the root of all good agriculture: however skilfully and philosophical-Next morning was the Sabbath, John's For a child might believe a father, and have a ly we may carry on our saving and application of manures; however well we may select our seed, and choose our seed time, without deep tillage we can by no means receive the Mr. Cecil gives us a beautiful account of the maximum result. Drained land deeply stirred and thoroughly pulverized, becomes a kind of regulator of the weather for itself: it is not soon soaked in wet and it forms a store-house of moisture in dry weather. It is a bad conductor of heat and is therefore not easily overheated; but on the other hand it is not soon cooled, and so keeps up an equal temperature

> On farms in the Lothians of Scotland, where thirty or thirty-five bushels of turnips per imperial acre, are looked upon as very ordinary crops of that root, we found eight, nine and ten inches, and even more, to be the average debth of the winter furrow; and these depths were accomplished with perfect ease with one pair of compact, moderate sized horses to each plough. On one farm, where the soil was o the most tenacious clay, we carefully noted the amount of work, and found it to amount to three-fourths of a Scott's acre, or very nearly an imperial acre per day, at eight inches deep, for each pair of horses. On another farm, of rather strong soil, we found the daily amount of work for each pair of horses, at ten inches deep, to be rather more than an imperial acre per day, headlands included. The ridges in both cases were about two hundred

development of plants.

and fifty yards in length .- Farmers Herald. From the Ohio Cultivator. HOW TO COLOR GREEN.

I am not at all accustomed to writing, and never extended my views beyond the acts of you, because you had faith in me, that I nev. practical housewifery, hence I don't know whether I can put any thing it a proper shape for your valuable paper; but wishing to contribute my mite for the benefit of the "sisterhood," I will comply with the request of one of their number by giving my method of colored green. I put two ounces of indigo into acid,) about two weeks before I went to color; shaking it well every day.— When ready for coloring, I make a strong decoction of black oak bark, sufficient to wet what I design to color. To this Tadd one return it to the kettle and let it simmer three

hours, stirring it frequently.

I think the two ounces of indigo will color ten pounds of yarn deep green, and five pounds pale green. The pale green is managed in the same way; only use a less quantity in indigo. I have one hundred and fifty yards of carpet on my floors, all my own make, and if you come this way just call and see if I can't color green. JANETTE.

While Col. Davis; with his command, was This was faith in the care of God. God was hotly engaged with the enemy, exposed to his care, when the storm was raging, and the ship seemed like being destroyed. Having satisfied himself as to the inform Gratuitous Advertising.—Under this head he sought, he shut up the glass, returned it to fratuitous Advertising.—Under this head the Boston Courier remarks that "there are continual calls upon the newspapers to express the gratitude of people for acts which are thought deserving of particular notice; but we seldom or never hear of thanks to the publish-

ple pie. "Is it houlsom?" inquired Teddy
"To be sure it is," was the reply. "Wha able to observe. Nothing can be more entoable to observe. Nothing can be more entoneous than the prevailing impression that edineous than the prevailing impression that editors and publishers of newspapers receive,
tors and tors are tors and tors are tors and tors are tors.

The property of the new comer, to the n

Battles of Controras and Churnbusco.

Total defeat of the Mexicans-Gen. Scott enamped within two and a half miles from the City of Mexico-Armistice between the two Armies-Negotiations with Mr. Trist for a Peace Commenced.

The U. S. steamship Mary Kingsland, Capt. John Davis, arrived at an early hour this morn-

From a map and plan of the battle-fields before us, we note that they are called the bat ties of Coutreras and Churrubusco-so called can judge from a hasty perusal of a portion of our letters, the proposition for an armistice was made by Gen. Scott-probably at the suggestion of the British embassy The report to twenty thousand men yet left. But the to reconnoitie, as it was known the enemy were

encampment. loss of valuable life, as will be seen by the stantly killed Capt. Thornton, of the 2d Drafollowing list-we will give a fuller one to- goons, besides severely wounding a guide, morrow. We see names of men at the loss of Jonathan Fitzwalters. Col. Garland's brigade and we make no distinctions

OFFICERS KILLED-Regulars. Major Mills, 15th Infantry; Capt. Burke, 1st Artillery; Capt. Hanson, 7th Infantry; Capt. Thornton, 2d Dragoons; Capt. Capron, The engineer officers were at once sent out to 1st Artillery; Capt. Quarles, 15th Infantry; reconnoitre by Gen. Worth, to ascertain the staff; Lt. Preston Johnson, 1st Artillery, but had despatched Capt Lee with a supporting attached to Magruder's battery; Lt. Easly, 2d party, composed of Capt. Kearny's squadron, Infantry; Lt. Goodman, 15th Infantry; Lieut | and a body of the 11th Infantry under Col. Hoffman, 1st Artillery. Volunteers .- Lt. Chandler, New York regi-

ment; Col. P. M. Butler, and Lieuts. David Adams and W. R. Williams, of the South

OFFICERS WOUNDED-Regulars. Col. Clark, 6th Infantry, slightly; Colonel Morgan, 15th Infantry, severely; Maj. Wade, reras. In the skirmish some six or eight severely; Capt. Phil. Kearny, 1st Dragoons, goons, severely; Capt. Craig, 3d Infantry, se- could be made which would enable the army ry, slightly; Capt. Hoffman, 6th infantry, slight- position near Coutreras, and it was evident Halloway, 8th Infantry, but attached to Smith's ed upon to attack them the following day. Light Battalion, severely; Lieut. Bacon, 6th | severely; Lieut. Arnold, 2d Artillery, severely; to Colonel Garland's staff, slightly; Lieutenan: Hendrickson, 6th Infantry, severely; Lieut. Humber, 7th Infantry, severely; Lieutenant Boynton, 1st Artillery, but attached to Taylors battery, slightly; Lieut. Lorimer Graham, acting with 1st Dragoons, severely; Lieut Martin, 1st Artillery, right arm shot off; Lieut. Goodloe, 15th Infantry, mortally; Lieut. Farrelly, 5th Infantry, but attached to

Palmer, 9th Infantry, severely; Lieut. Buck-Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Simpkins, 12th Inly; Lieut. Bennett, 15th Infantry.

YOLUNTEERS .- New York Regiment .- Col. severely; Lieut. Jenniss, slightly; Lieut. Cooper, severely; Lieut. McCabe, slightly; Lieut Potter, severely; Lieut. Griffin, slightly; Lieut. Malhowsky, slightly. South Carolina Rogiment.-Lieut. Colonel

Dickenson, severely; Capt. James D. Blanding, slightly; Adj. Cantey, severely; Lieut. Sumter, slightly; Capt. K. S. Moffatt, slightly Lieut. K. S. Billings, severely; Lieut. J. R. Clark, dangerously; Lieut. J. W. Steen, slight-Desaussure, slightly; Lieut. Jos. Abney, se-

Our entire loss in killed and wounded is not well known. His loss in killed alone is be- plain sight of the enemy's batteries, and with- the position of the enemy had been made. lieved to be fully equal to our entire loss, and in range of his heavier guns. The brigade of and consequently its strength could only be it is estimated that at least 3000 prisoners were Gen. P. F. Smith was ordered to advance di- ascertained by hard blows and knocks. taken. The number of his wounded was not rectly towards the enemy's works, while that ascertained, but it is supposed to be very large. of Col. Riley moved towards a small village were at once engaged, the former with the Gen. Scott himself received a wound in the to the right, with orders to gain the main road church the stronghold of Churubusco, and the leg below the knee, but from the manner in and thus be enabled to cut off any reinforcewhich Mr. Kendall speaks of it, we are led to ments which might be sent to Valencia from hope the injury a slight one.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY OF GEN'L SCOTT.

cubavo is now occupied by Gen. Scott; and a tain howitzer battery, now commanded by portion of the army, after twice defeating the Lieutenant Callender, of the Ordnance depart- nary skill, while but few of our guns could sketch of the glorious events of the 20th, and even the present letter must be but a hurried evnopsis of the battles which have shed such

Col. Duncan having proved that a road for artillery and wagons could be cut from Chalco to San Augustine, Gen'l Worth's division moup his encampment at Buena Vista, a small hacienda between Vienta de Cordova and Ayotion from the latter place. By this move a southern and northwestern side of the city of Mexico, and the strong works of the Penon and Mexicalsingo, upon which Santa Anna were completely turned.

On the 16th of August, Gen'l Worth marched as far as the hacienda of San Gregorio, beyond which it was found that the enemy had eut up and ditched the miserable trail along the enemy but was plainly visible. The or- and of Independencia—the Polkas, or young which the artillery and wagons were obliged to pass. He would have gone to Santa Cruz, another hacienda a league farther on, had not an order came up from Gen'l Scott for a halt. It seemed that Gen'l Twiggs had met a large if awaiting the shock of battle. Two sepa- troops were captured. Among them were Gen force of the enemy drawn up in front of him rate charges of the latter were distinctly seen Rincon, who commanded in person, General

pletely stolen a march upon Santa Anna.

no opposition was made to the advance of night; instead of this, a large portion of them Gen. Worth until he had reached a point in were compelled to bivouac without blankets the road not far from Santa Cruz-but now a in the midst of a pitilees rain, and on ground scattering fire was opened upon the head of where they could not even stretch themselves his column by a force stationed at advanta- out. Add to this the prospects of the morrow, geous positions above the road to the left .- were far from flattering-were enough to dis-The enemy was quickly dispersed, however, may any but the stoutest hearts-that the enby Col. P. F. Smith's light battallion and the emy would doubtless reinforce and strengthen ing. By her we have received our letters 2d Artillery, under Maj. Galt. As the divifrom Mr. Kendall from the 22d to the 28th of sion neared the hacienda of La Noqia the ad- periority in knowledge of the ground-add a-August, all dated from Tacubaya. A courier vance was again fired upon, but again the endespatched by him on the 20th with the first emy's pickets were driven in, without loss.— long exertions, want of food, and chilled by account of the battle fought on that day was A turn of the road beyond La Novia brought the continuous night rain, and it is not saying the pleasant village of San Augustine in sight, too much to assert that the bivouac of the 19th and after two or three light skirmishes, in of August was gloomy in the extreme which the Mexicans had two or three lancers | Early on the morning of the 20th; General killed and wounded, our troops had quiet pos- Worth was ordered to move with a part of his from field works of the enemy of those names: session of San Augustine. Our only loss du-division—Garland's brigade—towards the The victories were decisive, but so far as we ring the day was one man, a soldier of Smith's scene of action at Coutreras, to aid in the atlight battallion, who was wounded from a tack upon Valencia, for to force this position corn-field near Xochimico.

the city is only two and a half miles from our ty, when within a thousand yards, was fired Our victories have been purchased at a vast trees, and the first ball from a 12 pounder inenemy's batteries at San Antonio, while Col. Clarke's brigade and the battery under Col. Duncan took a station in the rear close by .-Graham, to ascertain the practicability of finding a road by which the village of San Angel could be reached, and thus turn the strong sharp encounter with the advance of the enemy, the main body being found posted at a strong point not far from the factory of Cout-In the mean time, while this reconnoisance

Ordnance, but commanding howitzer battery, his headquarters at the hacienda of Curera, opened upon the batteries with both round shot and shell, nearly every one of which than to the building. Late in the evening the until those who were not killed or taken prisbatteries again opened, but with no other re- oners, were in full flight for the city. Let Lieut. Van Buren, of the Rifles, slightly; sult than showing the position of the different me endeavor in words to give the reader an guns For a marvel, the batteries were silent during the night. Had the fire been kept up, As you come along the road leading from the hacienda might have been torn in pieces Smith's Light Battallion, severely; Lieutenant and the entire command compelled to retire. Before going further, it may be well to state Sprague, adjutant 9th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. | that the city of Mexico lies about nine miles nearly north of San Augustin, that San Anto- ly. On the right as you faced the city, per, 6th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Cram, 9th nio is about three miles in the same direction, while the point occupied by Gen. Valencia, ous ditch, behind the bank of which an imfantry; Lieut Peternell, 15th Infantry, slight- near Coutreras, for he had command at that mense number of Mexican infantry were postplace, is at least three miles in a straight line ed. On the left of the tete de pont, or work and in a direction nearly west. It was ten at the bridge, and about three hundred vards Burnet, severely; Captain Fairchild, slightly; miles the way many of our troops had to distant, was the church of Chumbusco. or Capt. Dyckman, severely; Lieut. Sweeney, march, for you cannot imagine a more rough, San Pablo, strongly fortified with works for

uneven and jagged surface. ing the rooms with fragments of plaster and on the other side of the work at the bridge. broken furniture. Shells also burst in the air and about three hundred yards from the road. the city. An incessant firing of cannon was opened upon the advance of Gen. Smith, and er with the 9th, 12th and 15th Regiment of soon the Rifles were engaged in skirmishing infantry, under Gen. Pierce, were hurrying them in. The 12-pounder battery of Captain Magruder was pressed forward with the battle became general. The enemy had all speed, as was also the rocket and moun- over twenty pieces of cannon, all in admiraso much exposed to a fire from heavier guns ted fire upon Churubusco, but so exposed was

o'clock Gen. Scott arrived, and seeing the immense strength of the Mexicans, at once orthe right to support Riley and Cadwallader. troops could be seen from the hill where we

spirgs and domes of the noted distance. The lingly broken ground on which they had been which it went into action. The first Artillery The number of deserters and other foreignobstructions in the road, of which I have spo- operating for nearly twelve hours. Not an- has suffered severely in officers. ken, were obviously of recent construction - ticipating the immense strength of the works evidence that the enemy had but just got wind of the enemy, or the almost insurmountable of our approach, and that Gen. Scott had com- difficulties of reaching them, it had been at

was deemed indispensable. A few discharges At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, of cannon were heard about 7 o'clock, and a Gen. Scott arrived at San Augustin, and at 10 heavy rattling of musketry, and some even we have hitherto given that the city of Mexi- o'clock Gen. Worth was in full march for the said that in the distance they had seen large to was at our mercy appears to have been uncity of Mexico by the main road. Majors masses of Mexicans in full flight towards the founded. Should peace not follow from the Smith and Turnbull, Captain Mason and oth- city; yet few dreamed that the batteries at negotiation now pending, another battle must er engineer officers were sent in advance, sup- Coutreras had been stormed and carried. Yet ensue, the enemy having a force of from fifteen ported by Capt. Blake's squadron of dragoons, so it was. Gen'l Scott himself, accompanied by Gen'l Worth, started for the scene of acroad appears to be completely open to us, and in force at or near San Antonio. The par- tion, when they were met by Captain Mason, with the joyful intelligence that Valencia had upon from a battery, which was masked by been completely routed after a short but terrible struggle. The attack upon his works was planned by Gen'l Smith, and resulted in the capture of fifteen pieces of artillery, some 1, 500 prisoners-among them Generals Blanco whom we weep; but all have their friends, was now ordered to occupy the hacienda of Garcia, Mendoza, and the notorious Salas; all Carrera, within plain sight and range of the the ammunition and camp equipage, while the road along which those who escaped fled, was strewed with muskets. No less than 700 of the enemy, among them many officers, were left dead on the field-the number of wounded was undoubtedly far greater. I have no time Capt. Anderson, 2d Infantry; Lt. Irons, 1st practicability of turning the strong works of now to enlarge or comment upon this well-Artillery, but attached to Gen. Cadwalader's the enemy, and in the mean time Gen. Scott planned and brilliant achievement, but reserving a more full description for some other time, must pass on to other exciting events -The works at Coutreras completely in the power of the American army, Gen'l Scott at once ordered Gen'l Worth to fall back upon San Antonio, to turn and capture that work. hold at San Antonio. This latter party had a and then to push on towards the capital by the main road, while the main body of the army, under Generals Twiggs, Pillow, Smith, Pierce, and Cadwallader, moved on towards San Angel and Cohoycan. Scarcely had the 3.1 Artillery, severely; Major Bonneville, 6th. Mexicans were killed and as many more taken advance of Gen'l Twiggs got half a mile be-Infantry, slightly; Capt. Wessels, 2d Infantry, prisoners—on our side not a man was touch- youd the latter village, before a lattling fire of ed. The result of the reconnoisance proved musketry announced that it was actively enleft arm shot off; Capt. McReynolds, 3d Dra- favorable. It was ascertained that a road gaged with the outposts of the enemy, and the heavy booming of cannon now gave token busco-Santa Anna's second line as he called goons, severely; Capt. Craig, 3d infantry, severely; to reach San Angel, and thus turn the strong that the noted 2d division had fallen upon it. As I have previously stated, no reconnoisable retrong work. But a few training that the noted 2d division had fallen upon it. Capt. J. R. Smith, 2d Infantry, severely; Capt. | batteries at San Antonio, and perhaps others | another strong work. But a few minutes more son, 9th Infantry, slightly; Capt. Holden, 12th that and the city of Mexico. The Mexicans mediately in the main road from San Augus-San Antonio, but while doing so the enemy

had abandoned the place with the loss of their tling of fire arms has seldom or never been heard on the continent of America, accompanied with such booming of artillery; and this was continued over two hours, and until th enemy was fully routed from every point, and idea of the position and works of the enemy this side the Puente del Rosana, the Mexicans had thrown up a strong and exceedingly well

built battery, commanding the road complete-

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th battery containing a number of guns of heavy the batteries again opened on Gen. Worth's calibre. This work was a little advanced from position at the hacienda near San Antonio, the tete de pont, and nearly in a line between the balls crushing through the walls and fill- it and the village of Cohoycan. Further onover the building and the pieces dropped a- was a large building, well adapted for the promong the men stationed in the rear. So hot tection of infantry, and in which the enemy was the fire that the troops were obliged to had also posted an immense body. The authorities; that certain persons of the Amerily; Lieut. J. R. Davis, slightly; Capt. W. D. gain shelter behind the building, but still did ground in the vicinity of all these points was not give up the position. About 9 o'clock completely covered with corn, and other fields the divisions of Gens. Pillow and Twiggs cut up in every direction by wide and deep were ordered to advance in the direction of ditches, presented obstacles innumerable to the short of eleven hundred; that of the enemy is Coutreras, and by 1 in the afternoon were in advance of our troops. No reconnoisance of

> The division of Gens. Twiggs and Worth latter with the batteries at the bridge; and in onward from Cohoysan to attack the hacienbe brought to bear. The battery of Capt.

brigade was sent to sustain Gen. Smith The continual roar of cannon and musketry, accompanied by the loud shouts of the victors side the range of their guns, the spectacle high above the din rose a dense column of was most grand and imposing. At about 4 smoke, at times completely shrouding the comhatents. The strength of the enemy at this battle is known to have been 15,000 at least, tin-a part of Gen. Quitman's command-to position of uncommon strength. Opposed to on the face of it, looks like one of Santa Anthem were about 6,000 Americans, jaded and na's old tricks to gain time and plan some new and prevent, if possible, a juncture of the for- broken down by marches and countermarches, and by incessant toil before the stronghold of Coutreras and San Antonio. At Churubusco,

commanded in person, but that he left early. sharp rocks and ravines, but not a motion of The noted battalions of Hidalgo and Victoria, men of the capital, from whom so much was imposing-infantry were seen drawn up to expected-nearly all fled without firing a gun. support the batteries, while long lines of the In the different works (but mostly to the rate charges of the latter were distinctly seen repulsed by Col. Riley, who had moved his brigade at one time to a position partially in Arevallon as also Col. Gorosteza formerly seen by Col. Riley, who had moved his brigade at one time to a position partially in Arevallon as also Col. Gorosteza formerly seen Rincon, who commanded in person, General says that at the outset of the disorder he peace, but how they will succeed is a matter out shouldered a musket, and was in at the capital by not obeying his orders to aban.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM sed before. The filling up of the ditches Twiggs and Pillow came in about 11 o'clock, the batteries of Capts. Magruder and Taylor. tal are almost silent about every thing—they advance was in sight of Santa Cruz, and the spires and domes of the noted capital of Mex-spires and domes of th

The Mexican accounts acknowledge the loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, of no less than thirteen generals, (among them three in session here, for the trial of a portion of first thought that the batteries would be taken ex-Presidents) and forty-five pieces of cannon. Other than the ditches and rocks which had at a dash, and that the troops would be all One of our officers says that we have captured been rolled down from the precipitous hill side, comfortably quartered in San Angel for the more ammunition than Gen. Scott has used since he has been in the country.

Yours, &c., From the New Orleans Picayune, 9th Sept.

TACUBAYA, August 24, 1847. I have spent not a little time in endeavoring to collect a list of the killed and wounded officers in the great hattles of the 20th, not a difficult matter, inasmuch as the different divisions are quartered in villages several miles

[Here follows a list of the U. S. Regular officers that were killed and wounded in the action, which will be found in the first column of the news .- Ep. Jour. 1

The above may be considered as nearly a correct list of the killed and wounded officers n the regular divisions of Generals Worth, Twigns, and Pillow; some few names may have been left out, but their wounds are unimportant The entire loss in the division of Gen. Twiggs was 266, in that of Gen. Worth, 339, in that of Gen. Quitman, (Shield's brigade,) 240, in that of Gen. Pillow, 212. The regiment of New York Volunteers lost

103 in killed and wounded. [Here follows a list of the killed and woununavoidably crowded out .- ED. Jour.]

Total, killed and wounded, 137. The field strength of this regiment, before the action commenced, consisted of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, 1 Commissary. 7 Captains, 24 Subalterns, 22 Sergeants-273 rank and file, including 21 Cor-

The New York Volunteers also suffered severely, but not in proportion to the regiment from South Carolina. Col. Butler, who commanded the latter, behaved in the most gallant manner. In advancing upon the hacienda attacked by Gen. Shields, at the head of his regiment, his horse was shot dead. He then advanced on foot until he received a severe wound in the leg, which caused him to fall. rear, but soon rallying, he again advanced to the head of his regiment, when a musket ball struck him in the head and he died almost instantly. South Carolina lost one of her bravest and most generous spirits when Col. But-

I have not had time to obtain a full list of all the killed and wounded in the different divisions of the army, but shall endeavor to do it at the earliest opportunity. A great proportion of our loss-perhaps nine-tenths-was in the attack upon the strong works at Churu-

sance whatever of this strong position had Capt. J. K. Smith, 2d Infantry, severely; Capt. John- the enemy might have upon the road between and a tremendous firing from the right, and imbeen made. The brilliant success of the morning had inspired both officers and men with Infantry, slightly; Capt. Hathaway, 1st Artille- were plainly seen in force at a commanding tin to the capital, made it evident that General the highest enthusiasm, and they rushed pell Worth's division was actively engaged. He mell into the positions the most exposed, and ry, singuity; Capt. Floring and the strong works of the line—and thus save the lad a number of cannon in position; had completely turned the strong works of the line—and thus save the lad completely turned the strong works of the line—and thus save the lad completely turned the strong works of the line—and thus save the lad completely turned the strong works of the line—and thus save the lad completely turned the strong works of the line—and thus save the lad completely turned the strong works of the line—and thus save the lad completely turned the strong works of the lad completely turned the lad com

swept away. Put his army in the same position, and since the days of the vicerovs there White flags are now constantly passing and

repassing between the Palace here and the Palace in Mexico. At this game the Mexicans Yours, &c.,

TACUBAYA, August 25, 1847. signed, and I do not tell half the story when I first place let me give you, from recollection, its main provisions, and then I will give you an idea as to the mode by which it was bro't

Let me now give my speculations as to the ton, of the English legation, accompanied by rumor, nearly every thing the Mexicans asked ican arms against any faction that may rise afor was conceded. I know nothing of the gainst him. In this they are probably more are a few, and I must acknowledge myself grow out of this matter. The whole affair. be likely to carry out what he undertakes. I now a prisoner, has been published in Mexiendeavor to bring it about; but great as is his 19th—this was while no one was returning know not themselves what they want, but Midshipman Rogers was on that of Gen. Pil the wind and current, and has too many and the morning of the 20th of August, they were has power, and that suits him just as well—house where Capt. Danley and Maj. Borland enemy's cavalry were stationed in the rear, as church) taken by Genl. Twiggs, near 2000 schemes, at least without strong assistance suddenly surrounded and at once thrown into perhaps better. Now, all the influences enu-

from the United States. near Chalco, as if with the intention of disputing his advance, cutting him off from the main body of the army, and perhaps bringing on a general action. Gen! Twiggs promptly or-derad some of his beavier guas to be unitable at the ear of the nemy's work. Col. Haney and after a few discharges the enemy was acceptioned in the disputation made by the Mexicans, at I have before said, caused a halt of General was on the infantry even had great gal, as the Mexicans term it—ground covered was made.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of, the 17th, Gen. Worth seamed. At 6 o'clock on the morning of, the same accounted from the morning of the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march, hisroute runa. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march, hisroute runa into the morning of the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march, hisroute runa into the morning of the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march, hisroute runa into the morning of the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march, hisroute runa into the morning of the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march, hisroute runa into the morning of the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march, hisroute runa into the morning of the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march, hisroute runa into the morning of the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march, hisroute runa into the morning of the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march, hisroute runa into the morning of the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march, hisroute runa into the proceedings of this march, hisroute runa into the proceedings of this morning through even fields and marrow and cock-less of the first place and morning of the 17th, leading the morning of the 17th, leading through even fields and marrow and cock-less of the morning of the 17th, leading through even fields and marrow and cock.

The besoint of the capital by not coming the mark his capital by not coming the morning of the 17th, leading through even fields and marrow and not work at the capital by not coming the defeat of Churubusco. I hear that Clay and the other prospect that the ends are gain

The number of deserters and other foreigners found fighting against us the other day, and who are now prisoners, is 72. A court martial, with Col. Garland as president, is now in session here, for the trial of a portion of this battle Gen. Frontera was killed, that besides himself, Generals Mendoza, Blanco, and this precious set of scoundrels, and it is to be this precious set of scoundrels, and it is to be the difference of the country of the country

20th inst., by a grape shot. It struck him on the outside of the leg below the knee, and gave so little pain at the time that he said more uneasiness.

Our own loss, in killed, wounded and misly that number, their prisoners to about 3000, ers were three members of Congress, and I and killed or captured to a man. Santa Anna believe they are to be liberated to take part in might perhaps have escaped, as he has a pe-Yours, &c.,

TACUBAYA, August 26, 1847. their fire. The account that he has pronounced against Santa Anna is not fully confirmed, ble-offers a target for his master's wrath.

all confidence in their own vaunting soldiers, Saguntum, Muman ia and Saragosa, whose examples they were to follow and even excel in the matter of defending themselves to the last, have not been mentioned nor alluded to becoming rational. No more do the Polkas. the "upper ten thousand" of Mexico, parade the streets petitioning, like so many Claude Melnottes, to be placed where their country most needed soldiers; their shameless conduct before Churubusco, in running without even firing a gun, has taken all the conceit out of them. No more do even the noisy military demagogues talk of a future; no more do they fume, and brag, and vaunt of what they are going to do, and of how the rapacious North Americans are to find a common grave under after they were routed and driven from Chu- commissioners held their first meeting this afthe walls of their beleaguered city; the blow rubusco, he was enabled to raily his troops at ternoon, at a place called Izcapusaloo, about possess even against the evidence of a dozen ted by a force not one third as large as their own: driven from strong vantage grounds without what would be deemed a struggle by same tenacity they did to their paper valor, always an evil-in fact that a perpetual war proud people of the Mexican capital disposed

oride of those who fought the sanguinary bat- | well and good; if not, Santa Anna intimates perfect was the panic among the sons of Itur- rio del Gobiernio. ide on the 20th, that one of our weakest renow look, that I am one of a large majority are to hold their first meeting this afternoon who feel anything but rejoiced that the army at some place near this. negotiations are not to be entertained at the is that there are three influences now at work the sole cause of the defeat of the great Mex-

as well as the account of the advance of Pa- Thornton & Co., the latter gentleman secreta- speaks of having routed the entire American redes upon the capital. All the shops in the ry of legation or attache to the English miniscity are closed, and consternation still reigns. ter, and both representing English interests honor of his country had been saved by the own proper eyes, that the Mexicans are throw- is American gold, of which Santa Anna and fact that Gen. Frontera was killed while lead opening negotiations for a peace. This pro- ing up breast-works and constructing batteries some of his friends are known to be exceed- ing on a charge of Cavalry, and that General than half right. . A train of wagons, which was going in this morning headed by Captain Wavne and an escort of dragoons, were turn-I dont know how the matter will be settled, but Santa Anna will probably have his own way. Our own officers are many of them

confusion, and in the end utterly routed. Sa- merated above are to be used to bring about a quite unwell at the time, but the latter came

mencement of the war-brilliant and most im- interested the ficers engaged in it, are receiving the unquali- division.

hoped they may have full justice done them. Riley, the Irishman who commanded the battalion of San Patricio, as it is called, openly makes his brags of what he has done, and says he expects no mercy.

And the image of a badly executed figure, made to represent St. Patrick, in his left hand a key and in his right a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Under the battle of Churubusco, which will show a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Mexican army. At the time Gen. Worth was pressing upon the tete de pont, Gen. Twiggs upon the church, and Gens. Shields and Pierce I know not what disposition will be made of nothing about it, but it has since caused him upon the hacienda farther on, the commanderin-chief ordered Major Sumner to take command of the Rifles, and by a circuitous march own army since it has crossed the Rio Grands sing, is put down in round numbers at 1000 to reach the road between the enemy and the the rascals may get off easily. it may possibly range a little under. The city Nothing but the daring impetuosity of Two o'clock, afternoon.—News has ins Mexican loss in killed alone amounted to near- our own men in front prevented this plan from come in from the capital which has cause succeeding had the Mexicans held out or our great excitement. At an early hour a train while their wounded we have no means of own soldiers held off ten minutes longer, the of wagons, under charge of Captain Wayne, computing. Among the officers taken prison- enemy would have been in a bag as it were,

of dragoons on the 22d inst., on its way from We now have certain intelligence that Va- the city to Morelia. It contained a multitude lencia arrived at Toluca with only two men, of letters dated on the 21st, the day after the pretended exertions of a squad of Mexican his aid-de-camps, and they were thankful for great battles, and they give vivid, and at the soldiers, who acted as a guard, the entire their good horses, or else they could not have same time most doleful, accounts of their ter- train was driven out of the city. Several of kept up. It is asserted positively that he was rible and utter defeat. Some of the writers the wagoners received bruises and contusions drunk on the night of the 19th inst., and pro- lay the blame on Santa Anna alone, some on from the showers of stones thrown at them. moted all his officers for their extraordinary Valencia, some on Santa Anna and Valencia. and foremost in the mob were said to be the ded of the South Carolina Regiment, which is gallantry in standing firmly to their guns du- some on Santa Anna, Valencia, and all the of- women of the town. One Mexican was shot ring the afternoon when no one was returning ficers, while others say that Santa Anna, Va. by one of the wagon masters, and another by terly worthless. The latter writers are more killed an American. In the crowd of loafers but there is no doubt that Santa Anna has de- comprehensive and probably nearer the mark. or leperos were seen many men, apparently a nounced him in a public decree, and accuses Many of the letters are exceedingly rich. One better class from their dress, who excited the him of all blame in bringing about the recent loving husband writes to his wife, whom he mob to acts of violence, while in the balcodisasters to the country. He must accuse calls "angel," and "idol," and his "adored nies were ladies looking on and evidently ensomebody, and Valencia, by his disobedience Chulita," and tells her not to occasion herself joying the sport. Even the Mexican cavalry of a cowardly order, has made himself amena- any uneasiness about his safety, as he does guard, or many of them, sat upon their horses not intend to expose himself! Another officer The prospects for a peace look brighter, al- comes out even plainer: he tells his beloved laughed to see the unfortunate and unarmed though the treaty is far from being signed.— Rosa that he thought of her when the balls teamsters beset in a manner so cowardly. I Our accounts from the city would certainly were flying, and ran! The capture of these suppose that Santa Anna will apologize for indicate that a strong peace feeling pervades letters is valuable in more ways than onethe better class of citizens, as well as those they give much information as regards the settled; but this does not prevent many from of the midling order—they have evidently lost strength and plans of the enemy, and freely thinking that the tyrant instigated the whole and frankly acknowledge that they have been In a fainting condition he was carried to the and are anxious to get rid of future taxes for defeated and utterly disorganized. The numtheir support. For a wonder, such places as her of Santa Anna's grand army is put down

> took a part in the battles of the 20th. Santa Anna has come out in a long manifesto to the Mexican nation. He begins by for a week past. The Mexicansare certainly saying that he shall speak openly and candiddone in the way of collecting an army and munitions for the defence of the capital, and while occupied in re-organizing his forces, the proceedings thus far, and of the continued ceived a letter from Gen. Scott proposing an know all in good time. armistice, &c. (Santa Anna says nothing about his talking this matter over the previous lines, but absolutely harangues his countrymen as though the first propositions came from their discomfiture. Divide all the self-suffi- his manifesto, Santa Anna says that he has ciency and overweening pride in the world at granted an armistice to the Americans to listen to what their peace commissioner has to say. and the Mexicans possessed one-half; and if He gives it as his opinion that a suspension is an absurdity! He intimates that he has though they lost their guns. Now, all is gone competent authority to listen to overtures of peace, and then goes on to tell his people that he had obtained a signal victory, and that his fellow-citizens need have no fear of his beinicy, I say, although notivery flattering to the about without losing the honor of the nation.

cans, and lead to some kind of a peace. So which makes nearly three columns in the Dia-The commissioners on the part of the Mexpeace are, Gens. Mora y Villamil and Jose be likened to nothing save a flock of sheep-as Joachin de Herrera, the latter formerly Presito some hiding place within its walls. Santa dent, and now military commandant of Mexiernment would also have fled, and there would is that of an honest but weak man. Don An- raised yesterday. A single squadron of our have heen no power with which to open ne- tonio Garay, a well known capitalist, and for- dragoons could have ridden over the rioters as gotiations, with which to treat. Perhaps it is merly Minister of Finance, was also appointed better, then, that the army did not at once en- on the commission, but refused to serve. He now that the wagons will not be allowed to ter and occupy the capital, at least in view of is known to be warmly in favor of peace, pro- enter the city-another point gained by the must acknowledge, however, even as matters the part of Mexico, with Mr. Trist, it is said

I may be mistaken, but my humble opinion in the city of Mexico to bring about a peace. sick and tired of the war, and seeing nothing lencia's letters are lugged into the document, in its continuance but his own utter and irre- in one of which, dated at 8 o'clock on the trievable ruin. The second is Mackintosh, the evening of the 19th, at Coutreras, he Many will have it, the evidence being their The third, and an all-powerful interest it is, glorious victory. He further discloses the ingly fond, and to handle which they will stop Parrolli was wounded. This is new; we shall at nothing. Thornton, during the illness of get all the truth out of them after a while. Mr. Bankhead, does the talking on the Eng. The last we heard of Valencia he was at To ish side-Mackintosh acts as banker and general agent. Not one of these men care any own published statement, to collect forces to more for the honor or credit of the Government | vindicate the honor of his country! of Mexico than they do for that of the Tongo Anna is the most selfish man of the lot. On It makes light of the whole affair, says that a our own side we have two influences at work: few persons were slightly injured, that Gens the first is Gen. Scott, hampered and hand- Tornel, Herrera and Quijano soon dispers bound by his own Government, and anxious the rioters, and that the fact of the wago to bring about a peace, because he believes a going as far as the Plaza Principal was an e majority of his countrymen are warmly in fa- ror or oversight. Among those who received vor of it; and the second is Mr. Trist, cove- a shower of stones on the occasion was M ous, as any man in his position would be, of Hargous, the gentleman who has mainly fed the distinction so important a deed as the ma- and clothed the army since it marched from king a peace must give him. Opposed to these Jalapa. He was in the city after supplies a influences is a proud but cowardly set of Mex- the time. ican military demagogues—a bend of leeches who have lost all cast but still retain a species ted to mention that Maj. Gaines, who recent of hold upon the people—and then there is ly escaped from Mexico, was on the staff of the great body of the people themselves, who Gen. Scott during the recent battles, and that their fire)—the Mexicans fought with uncom- who are hoodwinked and led by the dema- low. After the rout at Coutreras, and while

mencement of the war—brilliant and most important for the great results produced with so dieds. I might here state that the celebrated flag of the foreign battalion was captured by Smith, as well as Col. Riley and the other of-

them, but as hardly a person has been punished for an offence committed against our

dressed in citizens' clothes, started for the city. Scarcely had they reached the Plaza before the wagons were surrounded by an the proceedings of that body in relation to culiar way of his own; but he would not have immense concourse of leperos, who at first in relation to culiar way of his own; but ne would not have commenced cursing and jeering the wagon-taken even the remnant of an army with him taken even the remnant of an army with him masters and wagoners. Soon, however, they began to pelt the poor fellows, with stones and other missiles, and notwithstanding the lencia, and all the officers and soldiers are ut. a Mexican officer, but not until they had half -not indifferent spectators, for they fairly the outrage, and that thus the matter will be affair. He is up to all sorts of trickery .-There are others who think, and probably with good show of reason, that the mob was at from 30 to 35,000, and nearly all of them set on by the enemies of Santa Anna and peace with the intention of involving the whole party and breaking off all negotiations. Be this as it may, the Mexicans have won a great battle in driving our wagons from the ly to his fellow-citizens, as frankness has al- city, and will not fail to uxult over it. I ways been a characteristic of his administra- know not what measures Gen. Scott will now tion! He next speaks of what he has lately resort to in order to obtain his money and supplies from the city. The Mexican Government has added two

then goes on to lay all the blame of his re- additional members to the Board of Commisverse upon Valencia, who would not obey his sion to listen to the question of peace-Senores orders on the 19th, evacuate Coutreras and Atristain and Bernardo Conto. Both are lifall back upon the second line of defence at cenciados or lawyers, and the latter enjoys a Churubusco. He intimates that he continued high reputation, not only as regards talents, with his soldiers until the last moment, and but for the probity of his character. The strengthening his batteries, and placing him- flattering prospects of peace. They may not self once more at the head of a column to de- look quite so flattering when he comes to talk fend the capital until the last extreme, he re- of slicers of territory, but of this we shall

Yours, &c.

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TACUBAYA, August 28th, 1847.

Capt. Beauregard, of the engineers, has of the battle grounds of the 20th inst. Of course it was executed in great haste, but still gives one a complete idea of the scene of operations, and of the strong positions held by conducted Gen. Smith's brigade to the attack upon Contreras, and thus knows the ground full well. Lt Tower, also of the engineer corps, conducted Col. Riley to the attack of portions of the 9th and 12th Reg ments, made a diversion in front. Why some of our engineer officers were not killed in the different reconnoisances and actions is a miracle, for the

The accounts this morning from the city would go to show that the Mexicans are chuckling over the defeat of a wagon train yesterday, and its expulsion without the walls thorities pretend they did every thing in their power to suppress the row, but no one who understands the Mexican character believes them. If anything in this world can be drivhands, (vide Churubusco and Coutreras,) it is Mexicans without arms. A Mexican mob can thorities pretend that they did everything in their power to suppress the one which was easily as they could over a law. I suppose enemy. They certainly have not been in to-

The Diario del Gobierno of yesterday is almost entirely filled with documents and letters all undertaking to prove that Valencia was bottom of all this of course. Several of Vaarmy at all points, and that the liberty and luca, whither he had gone according to his

The same number of the Diario contains a slands-self is at the bottom of all, and Santa account of the attack upon the wagon train.

I believe that up to this time I have neglect

the two de Santa lic and the Mer lowing t y cras ted by

engaged of either thirty le defence. delence,
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rrying the stakes and stones a little too by the opposite party be kindly warned off or sent by the opposite party be kindly warned off or sent by the opposite party be kindly warned off or sent back upon, well known to them back to their own armies under flags of truce. ell" is applied to many people in the worldgive a Mexican an inch and he'll take at least

seven miles and a half. I must close this letter in haste, as a messenger has just come in to say that the express man is about to start. You shall be kept informed of everything.

G. W. K.

Yours, &c., IMPORTANT PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The Armistice-Official Correspondence. To the proper elucidation of the spirit with which the recent armistice was entered into between Gen. Scott and Santa Anna, we annex several important documents:

The following was the letter addressed by Gen. Scott to Santa Anna, tendering an ar mistice : Head Quarters of the Army U. S. America, Coyoacan, Aug. 21, 1847.

To His Excellency the President and Generalin-Chief of the Republic of Mexico. Sir-Too much blood has already been shed in this unnatural war between the two great Republics of this continent. It is time that the differences between them should be amitably and honorably settled, and it is known to your Excellency that a commissioner on the part of the United States, clothed with full powers to that end, is with this army. To enable the two Republics to enter on negotiations, I am willing to sign, on reasona-

ble terms, a short armistice. I shall wait with impatience until to-morrow morning for a direct answer to this communication; but shall in the meantime seize and occupy such positions outside of the capital as I may deem necessary to the shelter and comfort of this army.

I have the honor to remain, with high conobedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT. To this letter a reply was returned by the Mexican Secretary of War, of which the following is a hasty version:

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE,) Mexico, August 21, 1847. To His Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander in-Chief of the Army of the U. S.

SIR-The undersigned, Minister of War and Marine of the Government of the United States of Mexico, is instructed by bis Excellency the President, commander-in-chief, to reply to your communication in which you to avoid the further shedding of blood be- of the 23d day of August, 1847. tween the two great Republics of this continent, for the purpose of hearing the propositions which may be made for this purpose by the commissioner of his Excellency the President of the United States of America, who is at the head-quarters of the American army.

It is certainly lamentable, that in consequence of the disregard of the rights of the Mexican Republic, the shedding of blood has Headquarters of the Army U. S. America. become inevitable between the first republics of the American continent: and your Excellency with great propriety qualifies this war as unnatural, as well on account of its origin as used the second time, without qualification, as the antecedents of two people identified by in the seventh article of this military conventheir relations and their interests The pro- tion (American copy) shall be taken to mean. position of an armistice to terminate this scan- as in both the British and American armies, cellency the President, commadder-in-chief, as sistence, (for men,) forage, money, and in geit will enable the propositions to be entertain- neral, all the wants of an army. That word ed which the commissioner of the President "supplies," in the Mexican copy, is erroneof the United States may make for the hono- ously translated "viveres" instead of "recurrable termination of the war

Accordingly, the President, commander-inchief, directs me to say to your Excellency that he accepts the proposition to enter into an armistice, and for this object he has apprinted the brigadier generals D Ignacio Mo ra v Villamil and D. Benito Quijano, who will be present at the time and place which may rary peace of this armistice is to be respected be designated.

His Excellency also instructs me to communicate his satisfaction that the army of the U. States should occupy convenient and fitting quarters, trusting and hoping that they will except arms and ammunition. be out of reach of the fire of the Mexican fortifications

I have the honor to be with high consideration and respect, your Exbellency's most obe-

dient servant. ALCORTA. The same day Senor Pacheco, the Secreta-

ry of State, issued the following summons for the assembling of Congress: Ministry of Internal and Foreign Relations. Mexico, August 21, 1847.

Most Excellent Sir-All Mexicans, but especially the inhabitants of this capital, have been witnesses to the extraordinary exertions which have been made by his Excellency the Provisional President to collect an army capable of meeting that of the United States and restoring the lustre of the arms of the Republic. They are witnesses also that he has

In these circumstances, and when the numerous inhabitants of Mexico have made every kind of sicrifice to carry on the war, it is Magistrate to prevent the calamities inseparable from an assault, and to avoid all the consequences of a violent occupation of the city To this end, and in the exercise of his constitutional powers, and in conformity with the wishes of Congress communicated to him on the 16th of July last, he has determined to hear the propositions which Mr. Nicholas Trist has to make on the part of the United States, and to consent that in the meantime there shall be a suspension of hostilities.

As this question is of the utmost interest to the Republic, his excellency desires that the National Congress should take their appropriate part, and accordingly he directs me to notify your Excellency that you may take measures dilligently to summon the Deputies to assemble at 12 o'clock to-day.

I reiterate the assurances of my distinguished consideration. God and Liberty. JOSE RAMON PACHECO.

THE ARMISTICE.

The undersigned appointed respectively, the three first by Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and the two last by his Excellency D. Antonia Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Mexican Republic and commander in-chief of its armies, met with full powers, which were duly verified in the village of Tacubaya on the 22d day of August, 1847, the Mexican Government an opportunity of receiving propositions for peace from the commissioner appointed by the President of the United States. and now with the American army, when the following articles were agreed upon:

ART. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutev cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican States within thirty leagues of the capital of the latter ted by the United States and the commissioner appointed by the Mexican Republic to negotiate. 2. This armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two Governments may be engaged on negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice

for forty-eight hours after said notice. 3. In the mean time neither army shall within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico of new fortification, or military work of offence or months. I prepared for the defence of the capital. na Vista. The General was also directed to defence, or do any thing to enlarge or strengthen which was on the point of being surrendered to detach two Brigadier Generals. By the fol-

leagues from the city of Mexico. 5. Neither army, nor any detachment from it shall advance beyond the line it at present occu-

6. Neither army, nor any detuchment or indi-

Mackintosh's; but it ne can do anything wards bringing about a peace this makes no tablished by the last article, except under flag of A glance at the defence which I established wards bringing about a peace this make indifference. They say that in the city they indifference. They say that in the city they indifference which I established
round the city is sufficient to discover the plan difference. They say that in the city they will adulge the hope that the commissioners will adulge the hope that the commissioners will aarmies, or on the business authorized by the next which I had proposed to myself. The forces dulge the hope that the commissioners will a article; and individuals of either army who may which I had proposed to myself. The forces gree upon the Neuces as a boundary. This article; and individuals of either army who may which I had advanced on one of the flanks, supis carrying the stakes and stones a little too chance to streggle within the neutral limits shall,

7. The American army shall not by violence To one general who had command of a strong diobstruct the passage, from the open country into vision of 5000 men, with twenty-four pieces of the city of Mexico, of the ordinary supplies of artillery, and whose headquarters were at the vitfood necassary to the consumption of its inhabitants or the Mexican army within the city; nor the morning of the 18th to fall back upon the shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military, do town of Coyoacan, in order to form a concentraany act to obstruct the passage of supplies from tion of forces, following the movements of the enethe city or the country needed by the American my, which were already evident, and particularly

on the hands of the Mexican army, and not here- fie d of battle, and that for the execution of a plan, tofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as no observation which may annul or retard it can practicable, be restored to the American army, a- be admitted, took upon himself to object to the orgainst a like number, having regard to rank, of ders which he had received; and as we had ban-Mexican prisoners captured by the American ar- ished from among us obedience and disripline, so

in the city of Mexico prior to the existing war, to my great regret, act. throwing upon him the resand who have since been expelled from that city, ponsibility of whatever might happen The result shall be allowed to return to their respective busi- was as fatal as I had foreseen. He advanced, of ness or families therein, without delay or molesta- his own accord, more than a league, and selected

to execute these articles and to favor the great ob- refusal which he gave to my advice was the first Capt. Deas' light battery, (company B, 4th armander of the opposing army.

tions and laws, by the local authorities of the fated general with a respectable force, and I was towns and place occupied by the American forces, hardly able to check his operations, as the night shall not be obstructed in any manner.

sideration and respect, your Excellency's most just price shall be paid and trade remain unmoles- others, and only one battery, which arrived late.

to remove to some more convenient place for the ing village of San Angel, because, as it rained in purpose of being cured of their wounds shall be torrents, it would have been equal to a defeat to allowed to do so without molestation, they still re- have kept the troops in the open field.

maining prisoners. 14. Those Mexican medical officers who may wish to attend the wounded shall have the privilege of doing so if their services be required.

15. For the more perfect execution of this a greement, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by each party, who, in case of disagreement, shall appoint a third. 16. This convention shall have no force or effect unless approved by their Excellencies, the

commanders respectively of the two armies, withpropose to enter into an armistice, with a view in twenty-four hours, reckoning from the 6th hour A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. PERSIFOR F. SMITH, Bvt. Brig. Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, Brig.Gen.U S.A.

> A true copy of the original: G. W. LAY, U. S. A.. Military Secretary to the General-in-Chief.

> > Tacubaya, August 23, 1847.

BENITO QUIJANO.

Considered, approved and ratified with the express understanding that the word "supplies" hal has been received with pleasure by his Ex- arms, munitions, clothing, equipments, sub-WINFIELD SCOTT, General-in-Chief of the U. S. A.

> The following is a translation of Santa Anna's ratification :

National Palace of Mexico, Aug. 24, 1847. Ratified, suppressing article nine and explaining article four to mean that the tempoleagues around the capital, translating the word "supplies" by "recursor," meaning everything that the army may stand in need of

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Headquarters of the Army U. S. America, ? Tacubaya, August 24, 1847. I accept and ratify the foregoing qualificaion added by the President-General of the

WINFIELD SCOTT. A true copy of the original.

Mexican Republic.

G. W. LAY, U. S. A. Military Sec'ry. to the General-in-Chief.

Headquarters of the Army U. S. America, Tucabaya, August 23, 1847. To his Excellency the President and General in-Chief of the Mexican Republic:

Sir-Under a flag of truce, I send Lt. Semfought with intrepidity, exposing his own life, honor to exchange, with such officer as may end to the contest between the two nations. I until the moment when the victory was lost be appointed for the purpose, the ratification and the enemy were at the gates of the capi- of the military convention that was signed meeting of the ministers, I resolved to listen to vesterday by commissioners from the American and Mexican armies.

I particularly invite the attention of your Excellency to the terms of my ratification, and one of the most imperious duties of the First have the honor to remain, with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obedient serv't, WINFIELD SCOTT. General-in-Chief of the U.S.A.

National Palace of Mexico, Aug. 23, 1847. To his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of

the United States Army: The letter of your Excellency of this date was received, in which you are pleased to state that Lt. Semmes, of the U. S. Navy, will exchange with another officer appointed for adopt this step the constitution confers ample that purpose, the ratification of the military power on me. convention, which was signed yesterday by the commissioners of the Mexican and American armies, and calls particular attention to

the terms of the ratification. His Excellency the President orders the un dersigned to inform your Excellency, which of deliberating, and it would fall into utter insignihe has the honor of doing, to send the ratification within the time agreed upon by the armistice, and also to call the attention of your Excellency to the terms of the ratification by his Excellency the President.

LINO JOSE ALCORTA, Minister of State and of War and Marine.

SANTA ANNA'S MANIFESTO.

His Explanations of his Recent Reverses. At some inconvenience to ourselves we lay be fore our readers a translation of Santa Anna's to enter into an armistice for the purpose of giving Manifesto to the nation, giving his version of the causes of his recent defeat, which he does not affect to deny and scarcely extenuates. It is an interesting document, and will amply reward peru-

> Manifesto of the Provisional President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

In moments so critical and solemn, it becomes the duty of him who presides over the destiny of the Republic to give publicity to the recent events, States, to allow time to the commissioner appoin- and I comply with pleasure, as candor has at all times been the character of my administration. The incidents of the 19th and 20th are too noto rious, having been disastrous; but I am bound to present a review of them, lest they should be m'srepresented, as much by the spirit of detraction and malevolence as by the errors which may result to the other of the cessations of the armistice, and from a false analysis of such grave and transcendent affairs.

The nation has witnessed the great and extraany existing work or fortification of that character the enemy without resistance. I have formed, lowing general orders it will be seen how he declaring that he would haul down the Amer-week. armed, and equipped an army of more than 20,- has directed the views of the Government to 4. Neither army shall be reinforced within the 000 men; I have provided a vast material for this be carried out. same. Any reinforcements in troops or munitions army; I have fortified various lines in order to reof war other than subsistence now approaching move from Mexico the ravages of the war; I have either army, shall be stopped within twenty-eight created resources in spite of the isolated position to which the Government was reduced; and I have spared no toil and no labor in order to make under the colonel will proceed to Matamoros my country appear with dignity and firmness in and relieve the Ohio regiment of volunteers

Mackintosh's; but if he can do anything to- vidual of either, shall pass the neutral limits es- fling, overthrows the best formed combinations. ready to embark for Vera Cruz. The remainported by others stationed at convenient distance,

> lage of San Angel, I sent orders at 11 o'clock on them to their destination. 3. Six companies of the 16th Regiment, uno to unfold my plan of perations. But this general 8. All American prisoners of war remaining forgetting that no two men can command in a

> indispensable in military matters. I had to be tole-9. All American citizens who were established rant in order to avoid greater evils, and let him, 4. The 13th Regiment will proceed to the a position to meet the enemy without giving me

ect of peace, it is further agreed between the par- news I had of his temerity, and soon after the roar tillery.) He will proceed to the Brazos, when ties, that any courier with despatches that either of cannon showed me his position, and gave me he will bring under his orders the 13th Regiarmy shall desire to send along the line from the notice that an action had commenced. Although ment and Massachusetts Regiment, and thence city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera overwhelmed with a presentment of what was to conduct his entire command (one battery and Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the com- happen, I put myself immediately at the head of a two regiments) to Vera Cruz. brilliant division of 4000 men and five pieces of 11. The administration of justice between Mex- artillery. I arrived at the moment when the eneicans according to the general and state constituting had cut off by the rear, the position of the ill-

was already setting in. 12. Persons and property shall be respected in But I perceived with sorrow that the position the towns and places occupied by the American was isolated; a deep ravine and a wood occupied forces. No person shall be molested in the exer- by the enemy, being interposed between us, it was cise of his profession; nor shall the services of a- impossible for the troops under my immediate ny one be required without his consent In all command to advance by the only road there was. cases where services are voluntarily rendered a without exposing themselves as were already the could do any injury. The firing having ceased, 13. Those wounded prisoners who may desire our brigade took up its quarters in the neighbor-

> Previous to this, however, I ordered my aide- partment. de-camp, Col. Romiro, to pass the terrible ravine which was in our front, and, guided by Don Jose Maria del Rio, well acquainted with the country, to reach the camp of the general, and to advise him to withdraw that very night to San Angel with his Infantry and Cavalry, by the only road which was left to him, spiking, previously the artillery which it was not possible to save. My aidede-camp succeeded, and communicated my orders between ten and eleven o'clock that night, but instead of being obeyed with punctuality, the above interrupting him by stating that he wanted 6000 men and ammunition, and sent him off with two left on the Rio Grande line dispatches, already signed and sealed, in one of ning, stating that he had beaten and put the ene-

he had conferred promotions on the generals, chiefs and officers. Early the next morning I presented myself a gain in the same camp, reinforced by a brigade which I had drawn from the capital, and with the goons, and Major Bragg's battery. intention of forcing the pass at any cost; but when I was about to commence the enemy made his attack, which lasted ten minutes, and I witnessed, overwhelmed with despair, the defeat of Matamoras. those soluiers worthy of a better fate, because the

The advanced fort of San Antonio could not be maintained, because our line had been cut, in the capital and at a distance of twenty-eight and I gave orders for its garrison to withdraw whilst I protected the fort and tete de pont of Churubusco The enemy advanced and cut off part of the troops that were retreating, and appeared in front of our nearest defences. There again I placed myself at the head of our troops, and my efforts cost the enemy a good deal of blood. The losses, although much to be lamented, naturally proceeded from the retreat, which was hasty, unexpected and confused, owing to the trains, that had to pass through a narrow lane, flanked in all its whole extent. The defence was made from line to line until we came to the third, where I personally restrained the enemy and saved the capital, which had been unexpectedly placed in danger. When I was occupied on the 22d in reorganizing the forces and manning the batteries, off. lumn which should offer resistence to the last extremity, I received a communication from the general-in-chief of the enemy, proposing an armistice that might give time to listen to the propositions which may be made by the commissioner of mes, of the U. S. Navy; who will have the the Government of the United States, to put an accepted the armistice, and after having had a

the above propositions. The suspension of hostilities is always a blespecause war is always an evil, particularly after the failure of grand combinations. To free the capital of its horrors, or at least to retard them. was an emergency which I could not resist, and the more so when it presented the means of arriv-

ing at an honorable peace. When two nation are in a state of war they ensitions, which presupposes the obligation to listen. A perpetual war is an absurdity, because it is a calamity, and the instinct of se f-preservation which is stronger in nations than in private individuals, counsel us not to refuse any means which may lead to an advantageous settlement. To

Devoted to interests so noble and exalted, I must at all hazards maintain the prestige and respect of the supreme authority; particularly at present, when if the factions should molest the Gwernment, they would deprive it of the liberty ficance in the presence of our enemies. I will h still more explicit. Attempts at subversive sedi-

tion will be punished in an examplary manner. I have still a respectable force of troops and the nation will assist me to maintain its dignity and vindicate its glory. I consider myself as free as if I had just obtained a distinguished victory, and there is no danger that the negotiators of the enemy will impose upon me, when their troops and cannon did not inspire me with fear. We will settle our difficulties amicably, if above all things our honor is saved, and we will again appeal to the sword, if force should be interposed to withhold from us justice and the acknowledgment of

the rights of the nation. ANTONIO LGPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. Mexico, August 23d, 1847.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE:

ATER FROM ARMY OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The steamship Telegraph, Capt. Wilson, arived here Sunday forenoon from Brazos Saniago, whence she sailed on the 1st inst. The intelligence by this arrival is interesting and important We have at last the execution of the design of the Government to

withdraw from the column of General Taylor all the troops which can be spared by the General with due consideration for the safety of

ORDER No. 96.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, Aug. 16, 1847.

1. Five companies of the 10th Infantry. the contest to which it was so unjustly provoked. now in garrison there. The Ohio regiment In war, an incident, a thing that appears tri- will then proceed to Brazos Island and be held soldiery.

ing companies of the 10th, under Lt. Colone with Capt. Hunt's company of Artillery and Capt. Reed's company of Texas cavalry, will form the garrison of Camargo and its depencies, relieving the other troops now on that

2. The Indiana regiment of volunteers wil proceed to Brazos Island and will then, with the Ohio regiment embark for Vera Cruz. Brigadier general Lane will take command of these regiments at the Brazos and conduct

der the colonel, will take up the line of march for Monterey, when they will relieve the present garrison, composed of six companies of the Massachusetts regiment. The remaining four companies, under the lieutenant colonel will in like manner relieve the battallion of the Massachusetts regiment at Cerralvo. The roops thus relieved will proceed to the Brazos and be there concentrated under the command of Col. Wright.

Brazos as soon as practicable after the comnanies of Massachusetts regiment, now at Cerralvo, shall have passed down the river. 5. Brig. Gen. Cushing will take up the line 10. The better to enable the beligerent armies notice of his movement or of his intentions. The of march, not later than the 23d inst., with

6 Brig. Gen. Hopping will remain in command of the district of the Upper Rio Grande. and will establish his headquarters where he may select. Should it be found necessary to retain the general hospital at Mier, a sufficient guard will be furnished for its protection, and also a sufficient force of medical officers and attendants must be detailed from the regiments which leave their sick. Great care will be taken to furnish descriptive rolls of all attendants and patients thus detached. Col. Belknap is specially charged with the rigid enforcement of this order.

7. Col Hays, with his command of Texas horse, will march for the Brassos, and there instructions issued to him by the War De-

8. The above movements will be executed with the least possible delay. The quartermasters and other staff departments will furnish the necessary transportation and other facilities for this purpose.

By order of Maj. Gen. TAYLOR. W. W. S. BLISS, Ass't. Adj't. Gen. The Ohio and Indiana regiments, under Gen. ane and the 13th Infantry and Massachusetts regiment, with Deas' (late Washington's) battery, under Gen'l Cushing, being ordered named general hardly allowed my aid to speak, to Vera Cruz, and Hays' regiment being sent to the same point, let us see what troops are

Gen'l Wool's command at Buena Vista and IGNACIO DE MORA Y VILLAMIL. which he gives a report of the action of the eve- Saltillo, will consist of the Virginia, North Carolina, and 2d Mississippi regiments of volmy to a shameful flight, and that in consequence, unteers, and Major Chevalie's three companies of Texas Rangers.

Gen'l Taylor at Walnut Springs will have only Lieut. Col. Fauntleroy's squadron of dra-The 16th Infantry, Col. Tibbatts, and the 10th Infantry, Col. Temple, will garrison

Monterey, Cerralvo, Camargo, Reynosa, and general who unfortunately commanded them had ler, and two companies of volunteer cavalry opinion. The reader can form his own concluappeared terrible to my sight. The enemy could A portion of the dragoons are at Mier, and it

> Brassos Island, 1 company 1st Artillery, 111 Point Isabel, 1 company 4th Artillery, Fort Brown, 1 company 2d Artillery,

fantry, 1 of Mounted Volunteers, Camargo, &c., 12 companies, 5 of 10th Infantry, 5 of 31 Dragoons, 1 of 4th Artillery, 1 of Mounted Volunteers, * 1133 of the earth. Cerralvo, 4 companies 16th Infantry, 403 Monterey, 6 companies 16th Infantry, 604 Camp near Monterey, 5 companies 31

Matamoras, 6 companies, 5 of 10th In-

Artillery, 2 2d Dragoons, 1 Mounted Volunteers,

Total number of troops, 5568 A few weeks since it was supposed that Capt. Baylor and his command had been cut The Flag gives the following letter from having placed myself again at the head of a co- its correspondent, which assures us of Captain

CERRALVO, August 15, 1847. Editors Flag: - My letter to you of a recent date, gave information of an attack by a large body of Mexicans upon a detachment of twenty-seven Texan rangers, commanded by Capt. Baylor, and the probable destruction of the whole party save three, who had effected their escape and got back to this place. So positive were they in their statements that no more could have escaped, that I did not hesitate to express to you my belief that all the rest had been killed. Such was the opinion of every one here until this morning. Greatly to our relief, and much to our astonishment, composing part of an escort to a train which arrived this morning from Monterey, there came Capjoy the right of reciprocally making propo- tain Baylor and all but four of his reported dead companions. Their escape was truly miraculous.

Twen!y-five Days Later from Santa Fe.

Fom the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 3.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11th, 1847. By the arrival of Mr. Autry, at St. Louis, accompanied by Mr. Barnum, of Baltimore, information has been received from Santa Fe to the 23d of July.

wagons, have also arrived, dated as late as the 3d of July. These letters contain the details of the mur-

der of many Americans by the Mexicans. The persons and property of the Americans none except neutrals was permitted to leave the city, and even they were compelled to pay a duty of six per cent. on their property for

the privilege of doing so. No articles of merchandize were allowed to come into New Mexico by the southern route. The elections were to take place on the second Monday of August.

Seven of the murderers of Brown, had been convicted

The time of Col. Wilcox's battalion having expired, it was ordered to leave Taos. Twenty of the citizens, however, had determined to emain and fortify the place. An insurrection broke out at Taos a short time previous to the latter advices, but it was

nipped in the bud, and the leader was compelled to fly precipitately to the mountains of San Clou. Gen. Morales was at Santa Fe. Col. Price and his men are represented to have conducted themselves in a manner high-

among the troops, and vice in its worst form is practised by both men and officers, wholly unrestrained by Col. Price. himself much in the character of an officer, by eratic triumph which we should have recorded last ican flag and evacuate the town, if not rein-

ly disgraceful to the name of Americans.

they well knew that all the Americans, as well as the friendly Mexicans, would certainly be murdered upon the withdrawal of the

WILMINGTON JOURNAL

Friday, September 17, 1847.

THE WAR NEWS. On Tuesday last, we received important intelligetice from the American Army under Gen. Scot and lost no time in placing it, in the form of an extra," in the hands of as many of our readers as we could reach. On Wednesday last, we received New Orleans dates up to the 9th inst., with still further, and most deeply interesting, details. We have judged it best to place the whole of this intelligence in our paper to-day, although by so doing, we have excluded almost all other matter. We know the anxiety with which our readers are looking to the seat of war, and believe that our paper of this week, although it contains little else but "war news." will be read with more avidity than any we have issued for some weeks.

The news is indeed important and interesting Again have our gallant troops achieved two most brilliant victories over the enemies of their country. Again has the proud Eagle of our Republic soared in victorious majesty over the blood stained ment. We cannot do so any longer. We may plains of Mexico! Whilst, however, we rejoice as well speak out. We believe there never was in perusing the details of these, the latest and most more unfortunate appointment than that of Col. brilliant of our off-repeated victories, we cannot but Paine. The man, from all accounts, could not, had it been his desire to render himself odious, mingle with our rejoicings deep and heartfelt regrets for the many brave and gallant spirits whose blood has purchased for us these thrice glorious achievements. Our loss has been severe. It will he seen from a perusal of the letters of Mr. Kendall, that the enemy was well prepared to receive Gen. Scott, and that in these engagements the Mexicans fought with considerable obstinacy-for Mexicans fought with considerable obstinacy—for Mexicans. We need scarcely, however, trouble any inherent badness of heart The truth. we beour readers with any comments, as we presume they will all peruse the accounts for themselves.

There is, however, one portion of the intelligence which we must confess is somewhat inexplicable to us. We allude to the armistice. The embark for Vera Cruz, in conformity with the first proposition for the armistice came from Gen. Scott. This, with the lights before us, we cannot understand. We cannot understand why Gen'l Scott did not enter the City of Mexico, when he could have done so with so much ease. It will be seen that the armistice has given universal dissatisfact ion to the whole army. This we do not think singular. No doubt both Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist thought that a peace, for the conclusion of which our Government all along has been so anxious, would be more likely to be obtained by this measure than by entering the capital. We fear, however, that the folly of the Mexicans may construe this act of generosity on our part into an indication that we are very unxious to make peace because of our weakness, and that, therefore, they (the Mexicans) will not be disposed to treat on as fair terms as if Gen. Scott had taken possession of seems to think that Santa Anna had the arrangement of the articles of this armistice all his own The squadron of the 3d Dragoons, Col. But- Upon this question we almost dislike to hazard an sions. We do not think that the present armis-

Santa Anna's proclamation is a rich document, and we especially enjoin its perusal upon our read-511 ers He certainly, in one respect, excels any great (!) man in ancient or modern times. In unblushing impudence, he has no equal on the face

But why need we speculate. In a few more mails we must hear the whole.

At one thing we are particularly rejoiced; the 413 capture of the "foreign battalion," chiefly compo-Buena Vista, Saltillo, &c., 42 companies, 2191 sed of deserters from our army. We do hope that Gen. Scott will hang every one of them, and Riley

> FROM THE RIO GRANDE.-It will be seen by reference to another column, that a most important move has been made upon the Rio Grande. It will be seen that all the troops which Gen. Taylor can spare without endangering the valley of the Rio Grande, have been ordered to the Brazos, with a view of being transferred to Gen. Scott's Head- by John Cameron, of Orange county. quarters. This of course puts an end to all speculation as to whether the hero of Buena Vista will move upon San Luis Potosi. We presume the object is to concentrate such an overwhelming force upon the capital of Mexico-the vitals of the Republic-as will demonstrate to the people of that insane country, that we are in dead carnest; and that we have the means as well as the will to make them feel our power. We regret to perceive that the North Carolina regiment does not form a portion of the force detached from the command of Gen. Taylor, as we know they are anxious for active service; and as we feel confident that if they could only have the opportunity presented, they would distinguish themselves. But those who have made the disposition, we presume know best

what is to be done. RAIL ROAD MEETING .- We have been reques ted to state that there will be a meeting of a number of the citizens of Brunswick County, at Row-Letters directly from Chihuahua, and from ell's Store, in Brunswick County, on Saturday, McKenney's company and train of sixty-five the 25th inst. The object of the meeting will be to take into consideration the building of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road. We have been informed that the best feeling, on this allimportant subject, pervades the people of Brunswere generally respected at Chihuahua, but wick, and that a large gathering of the people may be anticipated. We have also been requested to invite the people of Wilmington to meet their friends at the time and place above mentioned .-The distance from town is only 14 miles, and we have no doubt but that a number of gentlemen from this place will be in attendance. Another similar meeting will be held at Westbrooks. Bladen County, on Saturday, the 2d of October. The people of Bladen are earnestly invited to attend.

Several Rail Road speeches may be expected. (1) Now is the time to subscribe for the Joun-HAL. It contains later news from all quarters of

the Union than any other weekly paper in the State. The communication from Chapel Hill re porting the proceedings of a meeting had on the occasion of the death of our exteemed townsman, HINTON JAMES, Esq., has been received. It shall

There is said to be no discipline whatever appear next week. TRUBSTON, democrat, has been elected to Congress from the Western District of Rhode Is-The Colonel is also said to have lowered land, by 68 majority, over all others. A Demo-

forced before the 10th of August.

This threat of Col. Price had caused many of the traders at Sacrificios to pack up their goods and prepare for leaving the country, as destroyed by fire on Wednesday sight less than the country of FIRE.-The Rice Mill, warehouse, and workdestroyed by fire on Wednesday night last.

Our advertising friends must bear with us to-day We have been compelled to leave out several of their advertisements to make room for the news.

COL. PAINE AND THE NORTH CAROLINA RESI-MENT.—The following letter which we copy from THE Fall Pashion of HATS, for 1847. Call the New Orleans Picayune, will be read with deep mortification by every N. Carolinian. Prom time to time during the last six months, we have learned, as well from private letters as from interviews which we have had with individuals who have returned from Gen. Taylor's army, of the unpleasant state of things which existed in the N: C. regiment. We have been told that Col. Paine has made himself the most unpopular commander in the whole army. One of our letters, and that received recently, uses the following language with regard to this man: " Col. Paine, our commander, is hated, despised and cursed by the whole regiment, with a unanimity perfectly unparalelled." Indeed, from the accounts which we have bad from Gen'l Taylor's Headquarters, we have been daily looking for some occurrence similar to that detailed in the following letter. We have, however. forborne, up to this time, to speak of the matter. from the fact that we disliked to create uneasines amongst the friends and relatives of our gallant soldiers who compose the North Carolina regi-

end than the one which he has pursued. He commenced by acting the petty tyrant, and he has continued to enact the character ever since he has been with the regiment. We will do Col. Paine the justice to state, that in our opinion le has thus acted rather from a want of judgment, than from lieve, is, that he is a very vain man, and rather weak with all, and the appointment of Colonel inflated him far beyond his natural proportions. He, like many other men, could not bear the honors heaped upon him by Governor Graham. without being puffed up to a pitch far beyond the limits which nature had prescribed for him. He treated his men with all the haughty bearing and rigor of discipline which might be expected from the com mander of a regiment of Russian boors. The consequences is, that the North Carolina, the Mississippi, and the Virginia Volunteers cordially hate and despise him; nor is this feeling confined to the rank and file. The officers have been made to feel his " rigor of discipline" as well as the men and are equally dissatisfied. How the matter is to terminate, we do not know; but we fear it will Store formerly occupied by HALL & ARMSTRONS, not end with the killing of the unfortunate man. We for one, would advise Col. Paine to resign; we predict that he will be compelled to do so at any rate. No similar occurrence has taken place since the commencement of the war. We know. too, that the North Carolina regiment stands as the city. We may be mistaken. Mr. Kendall high for order, sobriety and subordination as any regiment of Volunteers in the service. It cannot be argued that Col. Paine had bad materials to way. It would look something like it. The great work upon ;-the reverse was the case. We say question, however, that is now asked, is-Will let him come home, and let the regiment have a

common respect. The following is the letter alluded to:

appeared terrible to my sight. The enemy could arrive by a rapid move at the capital before it would be in my power to render assistance; the enemy could by a flank movement cut off my denemy could by a flank movement cut off my descended forces; the enemy had obtained as a fruit of his victory the power of his bringing the whole of his forces against a part only of mine; and, finally, the enemy, owing to the insurbordination and want of skill of one general, could turn to his profit the advantages of my position.

The consequence of this sticcess appeared terrible to of the dragoons are at Mier, and it is conjectured that they will remain on the line would be in my power to render assistance; the enemy could by a flank movement cut off my descended forces; the enemy had obtained as a fruit of his victory the power of his bringing the whole of his forces against a part only of mine; and, finally, the enemy, owing to the insurbordination and minols, femant and minols, femant in the dargoons are at Mier, and it is conjectured that they will remain on the line would remain the worl of the dragoons are at Mier, and it is conjectured that they will remain on the line for escort of trains and like duties. [A correspondent of the National thus sums up the troops who remain between Brassos Island and minols, femant in the singular that the present armistic will terminate in peace. We think that Gen. Scott will yet be compelled to enter the city of the North Carolina the might grow out of the Mexico—that the Mexicans must-feel the war still more heavily before they will be disposed to listen to such terms as the United States can, with a due to such terms as the United States can, with a due to such terms as the United States can, with a due to such terms as the United States can, with a due to such terms as the United States can, with a due to such terms as the United States can, with a due to such terms as the United States can, with a due to such terms as the United States can, with a due to such terms as the United by stones were thrown at his tent. A number of men also assembled in front of his lieu enant colonel's tent,
who was sick and voniting, and indulged in brutal
larghter at his illness. These crowds were dispersed
and two men ordered to be taken to the provost guard— The inen of one company ordered to perform the duty refused, but were compelled to obedience by the colonel. One of them, however, refused to take his sums until the colonel held his sword over him and threatened to cut him down if he refused. That company have ing evinced a determination not to obey, were ordered to the rear of the colonel's tent and obeyed contrary to is the rear of the colone's tent and obeyed contrary to this expectation, and were dismissed after answering to their names. Subsequently, quite late in the evening, mother possenssembled in front of the colone's tent. but as he came in sight they began to disperse in different directions. He ordered then, to halt, but they retused. The colonel then cried out that he would fire it they did not halt, and ordered them again, and upon they did not halt, and ordered them again, and upon their refusing, discharged his pistol into the crowd, bringing down two men, wounding one of them mortally. To sprompt and decisive step quelled the mutiny, and the colonel reported to Gen. Cush ng and Gen. Wool, who app oved of his conduct. They both repaired to the camp, but every thing was quiet. I regret to say that the colonel did not receive any very unanimous supthe colonel did not receive any very unanimous sup-port from his officers on the occasion. The man who was so bodly shot died last night. I have no time to write more, for the mall is on the point of closing. J. B. D.

The President has agreed to accept of another Infantry company from N. C., to be commanded

Much valuable matter, already in type for this week's Jounnal, has been crowded out, to make room for the highly interesting and important news from Gen. Scott's Army.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED. Sept. 9th-Brig Rowland, Coombs, Guadaloupe, to B

Brig Orchilla, Hardin Mar'inique, to G. W. Davie. Schr A. J. DeRosset, Rodick, New York, to R. W. frown. Schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow, to G. W. Davis. Schr Thorn, Wainwright, New York, to W. O. Jefreys.

12—Schr Alaric. Coffin, New York, te R. W. Brown.
Schr G. W. Davis, Murch, New York, to G. W. Davis.
Schr Monsoon, Silliman, Philadelphia, to G. W. Davis.
Schr Old Zack, Mildrum, Philadelphia, to do.

13-Brig Merchant, Graves, Boston, to E. Dickinson. Schr. Morris Waln, Beaston, New York, to E. J Hambrig Wellingaly, Davis, Boston, to Barry & Bryant. Brig Ocean Queen, Lewis, Boston, to Barry & Bryant. Schr Piedmont, Guiraud, New York, to DeRosset, Schr Aleyope, Ireland, Philadelphia, to G. W. Davis. Schr Dive, Smith, New York, to E. J. Lutterlob.
Schr Jonas Smith, Horton, New York, to R. W. Brown.
Schr Sarah, Churchill, New York, to Potter & Kidder.
Schr Napoleon, Smith, New York, to A. Martin.
15—Schr Harrison Price, Chapman, New York, to B.

Brig David Duffle, Collett, New York, to G. W. Davis. CLEARED. Sept. 11-Sehr R. W.iBrown, Jones, New York, by R.

v. Brown Schr C. D. Ellis, Steelman, Philadelphia, by Harries & 13-Brig Six Brothers, Benson, Kennebunk, Me., by E. Brig W. L. Jones, Hobart, New York, by Harriss & 14-Schr A. F. Thorn, Sandford, New York, by R. W.

MOTICE THE Co-partnership of NEFF & WARNER was dissolved by mutual consent on the lat inst. All persons in-lebted to the firm, will please call at the stere of Wm. Neff and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM NEFF,

A. A. WARNER.

Schr A. J. DeRosset, Rodrick, New York, by R. W.

Schr Col. McRae, Willoughby, Philadelphia, by G. W

September 17, 1847-[1-4t NOTICE.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, and will always keep on hand a large stock of Ship Chandlery, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c., which will be sold at low prices and on the most accommodating terms. A supply of NEW GOODS expected in a few days. WM. NEFF. Sept. 17, 1847 .- [1 4t]

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON. THE third Instalment of Twenty-five dellars per share on subscriptions in the capital stock of this Bank, is required to be paid in, on or before Thursday, the 4th day of November next. By order of the Board of Directo T. BAY AGE, It., Cashier.

Sept. 10, 1847 .- [+3-52-8t

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!! HHDS, prime retailing Molesces, now leading from beig Orchilla, and for cale [Sept. 10.] JUST ARRIVED. MYERS & BARNUM'S

Pashonable Hat and Cap Store. Sept 17, 1847 BOOTS AND SHOES. TUST received.

Men's fine calf stitched Boots, " Peg do. Kip Bregans, best quality do Gost Large lot Walking leather Sheet 200 pair Ladies' fine Kid tier and Slipe

Misses' leather Shoes, do Morocco do Variety of Children Shoes. The subscriber will be receiving Books and Shoes every week from the hest Northern Manufacturers, also Boots and Shoes, made to measure as usual and repairing done in the neatest style. CHARLES GRAY.

50 " " Gaiters,

At Punderford old Stand. Sept 17, 1847 Paint will make old Houses look New.

CAN execute all kinds of House and Ship W. & J. BLANEY Painting, Gilding and Glazing, Walt Painting, and imitations of Wood and Marble, in a suhave pursued a more effectual course to attain this perior style to any one in the town of Wilmings ton. Their shop is on Front street, opposite the

> ALSO TO RENT-The store at present occu pied by John J. Conoley. Sept 17, 1547-[1-3m

Fresh Importations.

6 " Java do. 6 hhds prime Cuba Sugar, St. Croix Sugar, 600 lbs Woolsey's Loaf 10 boxes No. 1 Sosp.

12 do Hull's patent Candles, 6 do Sperm 12 do No. I Statch. 10 do assorted Tobacco. 30 bbls fresh Flour. 10 half bble fresh Flour. 2 bbls Snuff. 50 kegs Nafls, 50 bags assorted Shot, 10 kegs Powder

1500 pair Men's kip and thick Brogans and Boots, 600 pair Women Shoes. ALSO-A general assortment of Dry Goods Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, &c. &c., and 6 dozen more of those " bad looking " Razons, all of which are offered for sale low, by McKELLAR & MCRAE,

On North Water street. Sept 17, 1847] TO RENT. HOUSE and Lot on Chesnut Street, at present occupied by Samuel Berry, Esq. Possession given the 1st of October. Apply to H. R. NIXON. Sept 17, 1847-[1-tf

Carriages Repaired and Painted. THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for Repairing and Painting every description of Riding Vehithese recent victories bring us peace as their fruits? commander whom it can respect, and treat with cles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage: and he will always endeavor to give sat-

> His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered. Wx. WELLS. 1-3m ROUGH AND READY HATS, at

MYERS & BARNUM'S.

WILMINGTON MARKET. WHOLESALE PRICES. Hame, Middlinge,

BEANN-Per bushel-White, BEESWAX-Per pour BUTTER-Per pour BEEF-Per barrel. CORN-Per bushel,

Meal, COFFEE-Per pound, COTTON-Per pound, CANDLES-Tallow-pe FEATHERS-Per FEATHERS—Per pound, FLOUR—Canal—Per burrel, Fayetteville, HAY-Northern-Per 100 pounds, IRON-Per pound, N. C. Western,
LIME-Thomastown-Perbarrel
LUMBER-River-Per M.

Flooring Boarde, Wide, do. Scantling, Timber, Mill, Shipping Timber, MOLASSES-West Indies, MACKEREL-Per barrel. NAILS-Per pound, NAVAL STORES-Per borrel-320 p

Yellow Dip Turpentine, Black Eye, PC RK-Per barrel.

Rough Per bush
Rough Per bush
SALT-Per bushel.
Turks Island,
Liverpool-sack,
SOAP-Per pound,
SHINGLES-Per M.

Country, Contract, SPIRITS—Per gallen Gin,
Whiskey,
Apple Brandy,
STEEL-Per pound,
STAVES-Per M. Vhite Oak barrels-rough,

Dressed, Red Oak Hogshead-rough West India, New-Orleans, Porto Rico, TALLOW-Per pound,

O NEW YORK.

ntine and Rosin, per bbl., Cotton, per bale, Cotton goods and yarns, per bale. Tobacco, per Hhd., Flax Seed, per cask, Ground Peas, per bushel, Lumber, per M... Jumber, per M., PHILA BELPHIA-

Turpentins, per bbl. Spirits Turpentine, p Lumber, per M., Bank Hates of Exchange, Wilmington

WILMINGTON MARKET-Sept. 16. NAVAL STURES. The Turpentine market opened Monday, at \$2 90 for 320 lbs. Sales since that time

21 35 ets. Operations in country produce has been me ring the weck. We refer to our table for a st

of prices.

PHILABELTIAN
Turpentine, per bbl.,
spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,
Tar, per bbl.
Ground Feas, per bushel, nom.
Lumber, per M.,
Cotton grods & yarns, per cubi
BOSTON—

Bank checus on Philadelphie, premium 1 per cent.

have been made as low as \$2 825, ottherquet 82 95 has been obtained—present price may be fairly stated at 83 90—aBout 3000 bble. have strived since the commencement of the week. Tan little arriving, price

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WINHE subscriber wishes to sell a valuable plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below Elizabethtown, containing between four hundred and fifty or five hundred acres. A large portion of it is as good lowlands as there is on the Cape Fear. There is a great quantity of Oak and Cypress Timber convenient to the River. There is a two story dwelling house and an excellent well of water, on the premises, and also a first rate mill seat. Any person wishing to purchase a plantation would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I will Brown, R W sell a bargain and make payments easy. Enquire CHAS. H. STEVENS, Clinton, Sampson County, N. C. Sept'r 10, 1847 -[52 tf

SEDGWICK FEMALE SEMINARY, RALEIGH, N. C. Rev. JOSIAH J. FINCH, Principal.

THE next Session of this Institution will com- Cains, miss R mence on the first day of October ensuing. Craige, mrs A The success of the enterprise thus far, and the confidence which patrons, near and distant, have manifested in its management, will be acknowledged by still further improving its advantages. A sufficient number of Teachers will be employed to fill the several departments, and Parents and Guardians are assured that, for strictness of discipline. Eagle, M and thoroughness of instruction, this School shall | Elwell, J B 3 be surpassed by no other.

Terms per Session of Five Months : \$60 00 Freeman, Isaac 2 Board, Washing, Fuel, &c., \$7 to 10 00 French, James Preparatory Department, Higher English Branches, 12 to 15 00 10 00 Garrett, Robert Latin Language. French Language, 10 00 Green, Washington Music on Piano, 20 00 Goddard, John Use of Instrument, 3 00 Grimsly, Owen Music on Gui ar, 10 co Gates, Prudence Drawing and Painting, 10 00

To secure several obvious advantages, a uniform Hansley, Evan style of dress will be adopted for public occasions, Hudson, Thomas consisting of purple Merino during the Winter Haws, George Term, and of white material during the Summer. Howe, miss Mary 2 On ordinary occasions, various kinds of dress may Hill, miss E M 2 be used; but cheap articles, plainly made up, will | Hamons, Betsey answer every purpose, and best suit the wishes of the Principal. There will be a vacation of one month at the end of each Session, during which pupils can re-

main without any extra charge. Each boarding Pupil is expected to furnish her Kitcher., John L 2 own sheets, towels, and napkins, which, with her apparel, must be marked with her name in full .- Laspyre, mrs Harriet No deduction for absence except in cases of pro Liddon, Thomas tracted sickness. Patrons will receive reports re- Learis, George

specting their Wards and Daughters, twice per REFERENCES—Hon. Calvin Graves, of Caswell Meguiney, L. county, N. C.; Hon. A. Dockery, of Richmond Marchall, Chas county; Hon. Thomas Settle, of Rockingham McCulton, John county; Rev. Wm. Hooper, of Wake Forest Col-Murton, John lege; Rev. Thos. Meredith, of Raleigh; Rev. J. J. Mitchell, mrs B B Brantly, of Fayetteville; Dr. S. J. Wheeler, of Moore, Joseph Murfreesborough; J. A. Sanders, Esq., of Wil-Murgris. Wm

Raleigh, Sept'r 10, 1847-152 2t Female school. ISS MARY ANN BUIE will re-open her MISS MARY ANN DUID will respect the SCHOOL, at Six Runs Church, or District School-house, near Taylor's Bridge, on the 13th September next, for one Session of five Pritchett, miss O months, at the following rates: Spelling, Reading, Writing & Arithmetic, \$6 00

C. Garrison, Esq., of Waynesborough.

Grammar, Geography, History, (U. S. & England, -Natural Philosophy, Botany, Ruetoric, Ge-England, ology, Chemistry and Astronomy, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, - 10 00 - - 5 00 Southmade, Thos

Music taught in the vicinity by a competent Board at \$5 and \$6 per month. P. MURPHY. R. PARISH, D. MURPHY.

Sampson county, August 13, 1847. 48-2m Smith, J The most brilliant Lottery ever drawn in the United States. \$100,000-\$40,000-\$20,000 Thomas, James

200 Prizes of \$2,000, amounting to \$400,000. Being the lowest three number Prizes. The 1st and 2d drawn numbers, \$1,000! The

2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th drawn numbers, \$500!! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class S, for Whitehouse. 1847-To be drawn in Alexandria, on Saturday,

the 30th day of October, 1847, under the superintendence of Commissioners. J. W. MAURY & Co., MANAGERS, (SUCCESSOUS TO J. G. GREGORY & CO.)

75 Number Lottery, 12 Drawn Ballots MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

5 prizes of 4.000 200 prizes (lowest three Numbers) of do (1st and 2d drawn Nos.) of 1,000 126 do (2d & 3d, or 3d & 4th drawn Nos) 500

126 do (4th & 5th or 5th & 6th do do) 250 126 do (6th & 7th,or 7th & 8th do do) 150 Whole Tickets \$40--Halves \$20--Quarters \$10- | sician's prescriptions accurately compounded. Eighths \$5. A certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets

in this Lottery, will he sent for \$472. A certificate of a package of half, quarter, and eighth Tickets in proportion. J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers, Aug 27, 1847-50-4t] Richmond, Va.

J. T. SCHONWALD, Botanic Physician, Murphy's building. 2d door from the corner of

Princess and Water-streets, North side. WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and will be sold at low prices and on the most accomrespectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANI MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of purchy regetable composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption. coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism. sick head-ach, piles, nervous seases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c. ALSO -On hand and for sale at manufacturer's

prices, RHINEHEARDT's patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia, Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

CARRIAGES.

Front Street, opposite the Journal office. MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, HE subscriber has on hand a general assortture, which he offers for sale on the most reasons. ble terms; among which may be found, Barouch es, Rackaways, Chariots, Buggies Gigs, &c .-ALSO, Harness of all kinds, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c. Purchasers would do well to call and examine before buying ISAAC WELLS. August 6, 1847-[34-y

TURNIP SEED. A LOT of Presh Turnip Seed, just received by WM. SHAW. WM. SHAW.

DON'T FORGET

O call in and see S. I. PERRY, at the Wil-mington Hotel. His BAR is furnished with the best of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS. August 27, 1847-[50-tf SPERM CANDLES.

BOXES sperm Candles, assorted, 4's 5's, and 6's. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S. [Aug 6] WEET OIL, English Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., for sale ow at the old stand Drug Store. W. SHAW.

LIST OF LETTERS. REMAINING in the Post Office at Wil mington, on the 31st of August, 1847. Those whose names appear on this list, are

Allen, Anderson . Allen, Nathan Atkinson, Stokely Anderson, Susan

requested to ask for advertised Letters.

Barlow, John B Bordeaux, P Benson, mrs Margaret Bryan, J L Brister, James Bowles. Thos C Bennett, J Boll, Chas Bunting, Sanco Bun, Larkin Bonham, C M Belle, mrs M C Brothers, John Brown, Hugh Benson, Thos Berry. amuel 2 Beach, Allen Bonham, J Braddy, Nathan Burrows, L P 2 Blackwell, A

Daviss, H B 3

C. Cains, miss Rebecca Collins, miss Catharine D Daneass, W H Davirs, Joel

Demming, Britton . Ellis, Gardner Eagles, R W

Foy, J W & Co Franklin, James Gà. Gin. Cinchin

Gilbert, B E Garrell, mrs E Grafton, H Hosler, James

Hunt, James Heack, John B Hand, Jeremiah Harriss, Wm M I&J Jenkins, Dolly Jones, Rev R H 2

Moore, Julien W

Jeans, Bartly Jones, R R Keith, W P L. Lassiter, Mary Lassiter, Polly

M Morse, Curtis C Mathews, Penelope Marnhall, Henry Mayo, D L McLendon, John R McNeill, M A mington; J. C. Stevenson, Esq., of Newbern; T. Marshall, capt Thos Merrick, S 8 N & O

Oliver, J R 2

Paine, capt Seth

Richardson, J.C. 3

Robeson, miss M

Roes. Washington

Stokely, James

Small, Elisha

Smith, Thos B

Siddell, Joseph

Swan, Edmond

Sharpe, Solomon

Stokely, Sylvester

Page, R M

Newkirk Bryant Osborne, miss M Ohloff, H Oxenham, James Pepper, Lewis

Mead. D

Price, Richard Payne, miss M A 2 R Rourke, P Risin, John

> Swan, mrs Margaret 2 Smith, George R Shoemaker, J L Sheppard, John Sheppard, A Sellars, R L Sidbury, Rich'd Stills, Spicy

Talibrot, J Tenchem, C Tater, miss A Turner, capt J C Tripp, B

Underwood & Co. M

Willard, W H Weeks, Jesse Williams, miss T Wadsworth, Wm Williams, H Waltom, mrs H Williams, miss A Willaby, miss M A Williams, Joseph Wood, Everett Watson, John C \mathbf{Y}

Yopp, Wm J 2 [51-3t] W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

ULPHATE OF QUININE .- 125 oz. Sulphate Quinine, and a full assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, &c. &c., just received at the old stand Drug Store. The Subscriber flatters himself that he can sell on better terms than any other establishment in the place; it will certainly be to the interest of

Physicians and country Merchants to inquire his reduced prices before purchasing. Having engaged a competent Druggist at the North to assist him in the business. Physicians may depend on the utmost accuracy in filling their orders, and 80 every article will be warranted genuine. Medi-40 cines supplied at any hour of the night, and Phy-Wilmington, May 14, 1847. WM. SHAW

AND BENECHE TETHE Copartnership of J. & E. Anderson

was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th inst. All persons indebted to the firm will please call at the store of J. Anderson and settle I RAMSEY. JAMES RUMLEY, or WM. S. LANGDON.

JAMES ANDERSON, EDWIN A. ANDERSON.

The subscriber will continue the business at the old stand and will always keep on hand a large stok of Dry Goods Hard-ware, Iron, &c, which modating terms. A supply of new goods expected in a few days.

JAMES ANDERSON. July 23, 1847-- [45-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency. HE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the best and most extensive MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either ettered or not, which will be furnished at the

shortest notice and most reasonable prices. We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined a time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD, Builders and Contractors. June 18, 1847

Head & Foot Stones, &c.

named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment. GUY C. HOTCHKISS. Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846

ILINEE. CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 869 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Contractors and Builders. July 9, 1847 .- [43-tf

MERCHANT TAILORING. THE SUBSCRIBER has received his supply of Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting

Black French Cloths; Fancy colored do.; black white embroidered Vest Shapes; fancy colored Vestings. b ack and colored; Cashmeretts; Drap d'Ete; Queen's Cloth; white and fancy colored Linen Drills; checked Ginghams; Gambroons, &c. Also; an excellent assortment of R E A D Y. MADE CLOTHING, among which are superfine black dress and frock Coats; fancy colored do.: black Cassimere Pants; fancy do. do; black Satin Vests, plain and figured; fancy colored do. do.; white and colored Marseilles; Tweed and cotton

Sack Coats. He would solicit the attention of the public to his assortment of Goods in the GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING, LINE,

Manufactured expressly for the Spring and Summer season, among which are: STOCKS, silk. satin, bombazine, all styles and qualities; Opera Ties, plain and fancy, light and dark colors; Cravats and Scarfs, latest styles, a full assortment; Suspenders, silk and india rubber, with linen, to wash, an entirely new article; Shirts, Bosoms & Collars, of every style and quality; Under Shirts and Drawers, silk, cotton, woollen, lisle, thread. Merino &c. &c. ; Gloves. black, white and colored, kid, silk, cotton, lisle, thread, of the best manufacture ; Hosiery silk, cotton, linen and merino; Handkerchiefs, plain and twilled, India, sinchew, pongee, plain and fancy linen cambric; Umbrellas, silk, gingham and cotton. All of which will be CHAS. BARR. sold unusually cheap. CHAS. BARR.

N. B.—Alt sales of Ready-made clothing will be considered as cash; the usual credit will be given to custom work. C. B. May 14th, 1847.

Notice to Dealers in

TURPENTINE & TAR. WILMINGTON June 1, 1847. THE undersigned, purchasers and dealers in Naval Stores in this place, with a view to adopt some general regulations which seem to them to be founded in justice, and more in accordance with the customs of other markets, have agreed to establish for their future government, the follow-

REGULATIONS. That as no good reason is apparent to them for changing the size and weight of barrels of Turpentine, and it would perhaps be productive of inconvenience to the makers, it will be purchased as heretofore, the gross weight of the barrel to be 320 lbs., or 260 lbs. net; the turpentine to be delivered on the yard for inspection at the expense of the seller; and as there has been in many cases, an unjust inequality, in fixing upou the amount of Extra, and whereas the law prescribes what the order of turpentine shall be, when exposed for sale, with out proscribing any remedy in case it is not in said order, we therefore agree that hereafter a deduction shall be made under the denomination of extra cooperage as follows; For scuttling, packing. &c., one cent per barrel, for the first two hoops that may be lacking short of twelve as prescribed by law, one cent each, and for each hoop less than ten that may be short, two cents each, also what other labor may be necessary to put it in the order the law prescribes to be adjudged by the Inspectors, together with the usual dedutions for unmurchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack. Purchases made at the Rei Road Depot will be subject to a deduction of two cents per bbl. drayage, thereby placing the sellers per Rail Road on a footing with those by water. These regulations to apply to Tar, only so far as regards expense of rolling, draying and inspection. The custom adopted in reference to the condition of the barrels it posed must be free from all objection, as turpen tine put up in perfect order will only be subject to

a deduction of one cent per bbl. instead of the for mer rates of extra. We also agree that in future we shall-refuse to compromise for fraudulent mixture as heretofore, that we deem chips, straw, billets of wood, we shall abide by the strict letter of the law in all such cases. And whereas it appears that the Inspectors do not consider themselves authorized to make bills otherwise than as prescribed by law that we will in all cases, purchase by the bbl, of 320 lbs. and allow the Inspector to make his bill as at large, that his the law directs 280 lbs. but that there shall be deducted from the bill one eighth of the amount. W.O. JEFFREYS, A. H. VAN BOKELIN

JOHN McRAE, H. NUTT, B. FLANNER. A. MARTIN, W. LATIMER, W. J. LOVE. Jr. JEWETT & CO., BARRY & ERYANT, B. HALLETT, JNO. CHRISTIAN, R. G. RANKIN,

R. C. HALLETT, HALL & ARMSTRONG, C. D. ELLIS.

NEW DRUG STORE. SHAW & GARDNER Pruggists & Apothecaries,

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C., HAVING located in Clinton, would respectfully inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which they will sell low for cash. They would respectfully request Physicians to call and examine their stock. All orders or prescriptions executed with accuracy and July 9, 1847-[43-6m

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

BEAUFORT, N. C. HIS INSTITUTION will be opened on the first Monday in July next, under the superintendance of a gentleman eminently qualified to impart instruction, and to direct the studies of his pupils. He will be assisted by Ladies of the highest attsinments, as Teachers. The French Drab de Ete; department will be in charge of a gentleman-a native of France--who has much celebrity as a Slate Linens; teacher of that language. No pains nor expense Linen Checks, will be spared to make this Institute a permanent and a superior school for the Eastern portion of Striped Victoria Cord; North Carolina, in which students can receive a London Drill; liberal and accomplished education.

Beaufort is a pleasant village, of some 1500 in- Bl k Satin Cravats; habitants, situated in full view of the Ocean, and BI'k Satin cut Velvet & A large supply of Lookmuch resorted to in the sickly season for health. Tuition in the Scientific, Musical, French and Irish Linens & Lawns; Ornamental departments, with boarding, &c., will | Cravats and Scarfs; be on the most reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of J. F.Jones.

P. S .- Beaufort is 80 miles from Wilmington. April 30, 1847--[33-ly .

To the Public.

TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

W. T. J. VANN. April 23d, 1847 .- [32tr

Also a large Lot for the accommodation of

DROVERS.

A otice. THE creditors of H. S. KELLY, of the town of Col'd do do Wilmington, N. C., are requested to hand Silk Buttons, for Ladies Black & white English in their demands to the subscriber, who has received an assignment of his personal estate in trust Bonnet & Cap Ribbons; for the benefit of his creditors; and all persons in- Linen Cambric Hdkfs; debted to the said H. S. Kelly are requested to make payment to the subscriber. July 31st, 1847. V. R. PEIRSON.

All persons who are indebted to the said H. S THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of hands of an officer for collection. Having a large an extensise MARBLE MANUFACTORY stock of goods on hand there will be great induceat the North, and will receive orders for the above ments to purchasers, as it is requisite to close the August 4th, 1847. V. R. PIERSON.

Just Received. 75 bb's. superfine Flour,
40 " fine do McKELLAR & McRAE. June 25.]

FOR RENT.

DWELLING house situated on 2d be-A tween Ann and Nun streets. Also two dwelling houses situated on 3d street, between Ann and Nun streets, nearly parrellel East with Doeskin Cassimeres; fancy French do.; black and the Baptist Church. Apply to D. FURGUS. Sept. 10, 1847-[52-3t

TO RENT.

THE north Stere in the new building on Front Street, south of and adjoining the Hanover House. The two story dwelling house with requisite out houses and a specious garden spot, situated at the N. E. corner of Church and Fourth Streets.

Two comfortable divellings near the Dry Pond. POTTER & KIDDER. Sept. 10, 1847-[52-tf

To Rent. Bank, in the Town of Wilmington, will be rented the best in the town of Wilmington, and should ces. Prescriptions accurately compounded. the person wishing to rent it desire its enlarge. August 6, 1847] WM. SHAW. ment, the undersigned is prepared to enter into arrangements for that purpose.

For terms, &c., apply by letter, or personally, to the subscriber, at the Journal Office, Wilming-DAVID FULTON. July 16th, 1847.

NOTICE. HE subscriber having determined to discontinue the occupancy of the Hanover House after the 1st of October next, takes this method of informing any person who may rent the establishment, that the FURNITURE of said House (it being well furnished) will be sold on reasonable JOHN S. JAMES. terms. Apply soon.

To Rent.

Sept 3, 1847-[51-3t

A COMFORTABLE one story Dwelling House, fronting on Boundary street, situated on the lot occupied by the subscriber, with the privilege of an excellent Well of Water. Possession given 1st October next. Apply to Aug. 20, '47.-[49-tf] WM. N. PEDEN.

occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.
Also, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley. Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved WM. D. COWAN. June 25, 1847. 41-1f

Wilmington Hotel. THE undersigned respectfully informs posed to call upon him, that no pains will be sparded by him or his Lady, to make it a comfortable house for either monthly, weekly, or daily boarders, as his whole attention will be paid to the house. The table will be furnished with the best the market affords. SAMUEL J. PERRY,

Wilmington Oct. 30 1846.

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Wilmington Oct. 30 1846.

The table with confidence recomment it to the patronage of the profession as a valuable muxiliary for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome for removing diseases in some of the patronage of the profession as a valuable muxiliary for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome for removing diseases in some of the patronage of the profession as a valuable muxiliary for removing diseases in some of the most troublesome for its patronage of the profession as a valuable muxiliary for removing diseases in some of the most troublesome for removing diseases in some of the patronage of the profession as a valuable muxiliary for removing diseases in some of the most troublesome for the patronage of the profession as a valuable muxiliary for removing diseases in some of the patronage of the profession as a valuable muxiliary for removing diseases in some of the patronage of the profession as a valuable muxiliary for removing diseases in some of the patronage of the profession as a valuable muxiliary for removing diseases

the market affords. SAMUEL J. PERRY, Wilmington Hotel, near the R. Road Depot. May 14, 1847.—[12m] [Main Street.

Hanover House, on Front street, where he will be limbs, dirt, &c., as a fraudulent mixture, and that prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make transient boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always ac-

commodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to charge of Homes

He keeps constantly on hand, HORSES and BUGGIES for hire. DAVID THALLY. N. B .- Drovers can be well accommodated September 26th, 1845.

BOARDING HOUSE. THE subscriber having taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. W. H. Register, on Market street, two doors from the Post-office, is now prepared to accom modate regular and transcient Boarders, on rea sonable terms. Persons wishing board by the month, would do well by calling and examining the house, as he has some 8 or 10 very large and comfortable rooms unoccupied.

July 16, 1847. [44-3m] L. D. CHERRY. NEW CHEAP CASH STORE, FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUIL-

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, bout 17 years old; is well known about Wilmingthat they are now receiving a large and general ton; and formerly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry. supply of

SPRING GOODS. Superfine Broad Cloths; Bed Ticking and Apron

Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres; Checks; Mens' Palm Leaf Hats; Summer Boys' do Musquito Nettings; Table & bird eye Diapers; Persian Stripes; Oregon Cord:

8-4 brown damask do 8-4 damask Table Cloth; Black and brown Shirting and Sheeting; 30, 32, and 34 Scotch · Ginghams; Marseilles Vesting; ing Glasses; Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR. Swiss Mull and Book Plain black Silk; Colored, plain, & striped Plaid & stringd do Bombazine, large supply; Jaconet and Cambric; Fancy summer prints; Ladies col'd Kid Gloves;

do do silk do Lawn Ginghams; Grodnap Parasols; Eartston do Fringed Balzarine: Colored Lawns; Ginghams do French Robes; French Fans; German silver Thimbles; Large silk Shawls: Plated do Borage Shawls: Blue steel do Scarfs: Bl'k, white, brown and Ladies Silk Cravats: Col'd Florrene; col'd Cotton Hose, Misses' do Organde Muslin; Mens' do Muslin Shirts: Black Silk Fringe; Corset Laces;

dresses

Lace & Edgings, assort'd silk Hose; Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased

do

do

do

by the package at reduced prices, will be offered at uncommonly low prices for cash.

We would call the attention of country mer-Kelly, in any shape or manner, are urgently requested to come forward and cancel the same. All who fail to do so, will find their accounts in the they ever had offered in this market. JOHN KYLE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., March 19, 1847-3-y Hats, Caps, &c. WE have just received by late arrivals from New York, a fresh supply of Gentlemen's black Beaver and Moleskin Hats, spring style; one case extra Drab Beavers, A No. 1; Gent's black and drab Leghorns; Boys' Leghorn Caps, and patent leather Betts. Also, a few sifk velvet Riding [Sept 3]

Caps for Ladies, very pretty. Call and see, at MYERS & BARNUM'S. May 28, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED.

FURTHER supplies of Pee-Dr. Tewnsend's Estaporilla.

Dr. Tewnsend's Estaporilla.

HE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN

the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles;

the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles;

the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles;

the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles;

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the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles;

the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles;

to any sold. It cure diseases without voniting,

purples of the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles;

to any sold. It cure diseases without voniting,

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to any sold. It cure diseases without voniting,

purples of the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles;

to any sold. It cure diseases without voniting,

over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease,

over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease,

the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles;

the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles;

the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles;

the world.—This ex Sulph Quinine; Calomel; Blue Mase; Morphine; Salacine; Piperine; Olive Oil; Sal Soda; Pearl and Pot Ash, and a general assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines.

ALSO-90 kegs of very superior White Lead; Linseed Oil; Vandye and Spanish Brown; Chrome Green and Yellow; Turkey Umber; Terra de Sispisa patent Black; Venetian Red; Whiting; Putty: Red and White Chalk; Rose; Pink; Chinese Vermillion; Sand Paper; Varnishes; Brushes; Window Glass, &c. ALSO-A fine assortment of Trusses; Tooth Instruments in cases or single; Forceps; Gum

THAT large and commodious Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE, situated and Spring Lancets; Seaton Needles; Syringes, on Front street, opposite the Cape Fear from 1 to 24 ozs; Maw's Patent Grema Appuratus; Cupping Instruments; G. E. and Silver M. on reasonable terms, from and after the first of & F. Catheters; a few cases of superior Pocket October next. The Hanover House is a new Instruments; Breast Glasses, &c. &c., for sale low brick building, four stories high, tin roofed, and at the old stand Drug Store. Country orders exbuilt expressly for a Hotel. Its location is one of ecuted with dispatch and at the lowest possible pri-

> The Old Rock Spring FOREVER

THE ROCK SPRING RESTAURATEUR is now open for the accommodation of the public, where every Refreshment the market atfords may be had, at all hours of the day or night. The Bar is supplied with choice Liquors, Wines DAVID THALLY. and Cigars. Dec 18, 1846

MYERS & BARNUM, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Walking

Canes, &c. &c. RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to their large and splendid assortment now receiving at the old stand of C. MYERS, North side of Market street, which we offer at wholesale and retail, cheaper than ever.

Gent.'s Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, and

Men's, Boys', & Infants' Caps. of the latest and most approved patterns. Gent.'s French soft Dress, Silk, Velvet, and Cloth Caps Gent.'s French Guard do.: Blue and Black Spring Band, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Oregon, Oil Silk, Vel veteen, Glazed Lawn, &c., &c.

Youths' and Boys' Caps the Public that he will be ready to re- of every style and quality, from 121 cents to \$2, ceive Boarders, at the WILMINGTON 50, the largest assortment ever offered in this mar-HOTEL, formerly kept by Thomas F. King & ket, and at astonishing low prices. A beautiful Co., as the Planter's Hotel, the 25th of this month. article of Infants' Cloth and Silk Velvet Cans. He begs leave to inform those who may feel dis- to which we particularly call the attention of posed to call upon him, that no pains will be spar- those wanting Caps for children. In fact, every

Wilmington, Oct. 30, 1846.

er would express

NEGROES WANTED. S I intend to make large shipments of Slaves A to the South during the months of Novem ber and December, and also some contracts to ful-

fil. I am still in want of a large number of Slaves, from the age of 12 to 30 years, of both sexes, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. Persons having such description of Slave property for sale will find it to their advantage to bring them to Wilmington to me, at the Carolina Hotel, as I intend making a stay there during the winter. Also wanted, Carpenters, Bricklayers Black smiths and Coopers, for which liberal prices will ANSLEY DAVIS. Sept. 10, 1847-[52-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. UNAWAY from the subscriber, in April last his negro man ISAAC. He is very black about 5 feet high, well proportioned, has a small scar on one cheek, and a full pair of whiskers when he left. He has a wife at J. F. Spicer's, and it is believed he is lurking on Stump Sound, or in the neighborhood of Sneed's Ferry. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in Onslow county Jail, so I get him; or for his delivery to the subscriber. An additional sum of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him. He is out-lawed. J. H. FOY. Jacksonville, Sept. 6, 1847,-[52-3m

\$10 REWARD. UNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th ult., his Negro boy BEN. He is afrom whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed uprecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail, or for his delivery to DANIEL S. SANDERS. November 6, 1846.

MOTICE. ANAWAY from the subscriber on the 30th of Msrch last, his negro man JIM. He is no doubt lurking about Wilmington, or South and Black River, where he has relations. He is about 31 or 32 years of age, quite black, shows his teeth when spoken to, and has a scar on his breast, from the cut of an Axe. I will give a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me at my residence, or for his confi ement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him again.

EDMUND A. HAWES. July 23, 1847-[45-2m

\$20 Reward. UNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his

CAROLINER Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the ime the subscriber bought him. The above reward of Twenty Dellars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him. CHAS. H. STEVENS.

CHARLES GRAY. SUCCESSOR TO

Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47,-[32tf

CHARLES BLAKESLEE. AVING purchased the stock of C. BLAKES-LEE, the subscriber will continue the sale and manufacture of

Boots & shobs. and keep constantly on hand every cles in his line. All orders for work promptly and punctually attended to. BOOTS made in the latest fashion and finest style. BOOTS and SHOES neatly repaired.

Lune 4, 1847—v. CHAS. GRAY.

POTATOES.

GOOD supply of Irish and Sweet Potatoes constantly on hand, and for sale low, by HOWARD & PEDEN. AND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE. Spring and Summer Medicine.

tinvigorates the body.

T HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1.000 cures of Rheumatism.

1.000 cures of Dyspepsin; 2.500 cures of general debility, and want of nervou

2.500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3.000 Female complaints and over;
7.000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:
Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the fuce, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Cap* G. W. McLeun, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847. A year since I was taken with the influ nza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any exerciseration. The Epiron — John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Cant. Mel can, of this town, and one from Rev.

ter. We publish to day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentlemen well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seeks to entertain an esaved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so s.rongly what they did not fully believe to descrive it.

SCROFULA CCRED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully, ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street. New York, March 1, 1847.

RHEUMATISM & THE PILES.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many different remedies to obtain some relief, but all to no purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your Sarsanarilla a trial. We are THE FOUR STORY BRICK
of Bechee & Costar's and Leary's Fall Fashion
tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dicktenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street,
few more left of the same sort." Please call and
examine them. Also, a very large assortment of
the control of the best of medicines,
tenement, now occupied by Tr. Dicktenement, now occupied by Dr. Dicktenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickfew more left of the same sort." Please call and
examine them. Also, a very large assortment of
the control of the best of medicines,
the man in the purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your sarsaparilla a trial. We procurred some of it from your agent (Mr. Van Buskirk) and
it gives me pleasure to state that after using it she expefectly cured. I was also (together with a man in my
employ) badly troubled with piles, and by using a small
equality of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it one of the best of medicines,
proposed by Thomas Miller Esq. and would advise all who are afflicted to give it a trial. GARRIT GARRABRANT

Clergymen and Physicians.—As well as thousands of others in all parts of the United States, are continually sending certificates and informing us of the benefits derived from Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Townsend—Sir: Some time since you requested my opinion of the virtues of your compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla; I am now prepared to give it. I have used it in my practice and prescribed it for the last few months, and musi give it my decided preference over anything of the kind with which I am acquainted, both as to its medical virtues and the reasonable price at as to its' medical virtues and the reasonable price a which you sell it. In scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions generally, dyspepsia, indigestion, costive habits, and liver complaints, I am much pleased with its effects. In these complaints, or any other where scrotula is indicated, I can with confidence recommend it to

sure in travelling after preaching, and finding my disease to increase, with much difficulty of breathing and other alarming symptoms, I was advised by a clergyman, to his Friends and Customers, for their liberal a friend of mine, to try your celebrated Sarsaparilla. Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of October next, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the House, on Front street, where he will be to receive those who may favor him with

ALMOST A MIRACLE. Read the following, and doubt if you can, that consumption cannot be cured. This is only one of the several bundred cases that Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured:

Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1840.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir : I was taken, a little over a year ago, with a severe cough and a pain in my side. It increased on me very fast, indeed. I was pronounced by physicians to have the quick consumption. I raised large quantities of bad matter, had night sweats, and large quantities of bad matter, had night sweats, and sinking very fast: my doctor said he could do nothing for me. I went into the hospital in hope of being benefitted, but was pronounced there as incurable. I was now greatly distressed at the lungs and could hardly breathe: I soon became emaciated, and expected to die; was confined to my bed, and was obliged to have watch ers; indeed I cannot give you any description that would do justice to my case. I was supposed by my friends to be past recovery; I had tried a great number of remedies, and all seemed to be to no purpose. I read of some most extrodinary cures performed by your medicine, and to tell you the truth, I suspected there was dicine, and to tell you the truth, I suspected there wa some humbug in them. But I was induced to try-it; did so, and am very thankful I did. I cannot say that am entirely well, but am so far recovered as to be about my business, and hope to be entirely well in a few weeks. My cough and pain in the side, and night sweats have left me, and raise but very little, and am fast gaining my usual strength. I felt it a duty to give you a statement of my case, to publish if you please. PETER BROWN, 47 Little-street, Brooklyn.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is sovereign and speedy cure for incepient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhæa, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruction, incon-

inence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of the inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident, Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects upon the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nervelessness of the female frame, at cause of barrenness. nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by

weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sursaparilla, and followed the directions your gay me. In a short described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short time it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, & recommending it to the public. M. D. MOORE, cor. of Grand Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.]

Dr. Townsend.—To all whom this may concern: This is to certify, that my wife used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla previous to her confinement, under the most alarming and delicate circumstances height graphled with saparnia previous to her connement, under the most a-larming and delicate circumstances, being troubled with the dropsy, swelling of the feet, nervous affections, and very much debilitred. With my persuasion, and the re-commendation of those who had used it, she was in-duced to try it, with little or no faith; and suffice it to say, the medicine had the happy and desired effect, not only in the hours of confinement, but after the expiration of one week of its uses the dropsy and progress of the state of the same o only in the hours of confinement, but after the expiration of one week of its use, the dropsy and nervous affection gave way to an astonishing degree, and her health is now better than it had been for a long time previous. If this will be of any service to you, or any who doubts the success of the medicine, you are entirely welcome to it. I subscribe myself your most obedient and obliged servant,

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union. This is to certify that we, the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparil la in the market.
H. P. Pulling, M. D.; J. Wilson, M. D.; R. B. Briggs, M. D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M. D.

H. P. Pulling, M. D.; J. Wilson, M. D.; R. B. Briggs M. D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1845.
The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island: Greenport, July 10, 1846.
Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial results from your Extract of several cases the most beneficial results from your Extract of medians. cases the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla Beiug engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the remoyal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds anything of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send metwo dozen, &c. &c. Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D. Principal office, 126 Fulton-st, San Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State-st, Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Duval & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Charter-st., New Orleans; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United Sintes, West Indies and the Canadas.

WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.
None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottles
which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNEND, and his name blown or

NOTICE.

ONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS. October 16, 1846

Tothe Riding and Travelling Community,

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping con. stantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRI. DLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Vali-ces, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workman. ship and ma'erials, and are offered for sale at the owest prices.

ALSO —Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Wag. gons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings. GUY C. HOTCHKISS N. B .- Particular attention will be paid to man

ofacturing SADDLES and HARNESS o order and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions. Sept 18, 1846.

WINDOW SASHE3-BLINDS and DOORS. THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS. Saddle, Harness & Trunk MANUFACTORY



HE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Porter & Blakes'ee, and immediately opposite the Chronicle Office, where he is now opening a complete asortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Martin-

gales, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Collars, Whips, Spurs, Bits, &c. &c. &c. &c. all of which will be warranted of good manufac ture and materials, and will be sold low for

CASII.

Having LONG EXPERIENCE in the above business, he flatters himself that he will be able to render full satisfaction to those who may be disposed to patronize him. It is his intention to keep no BOOKS, but to adopt the CASH SYSTEM, by which means he will be able to furnish articles MUCH CHEAPER than they have heretofore been bought in this market, Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

Warrants. Ca Sas

July 31, 1846 46-1y LIST OF BLANKS N HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE. County and Sup. Court Writs do Subprenas

do Fi. Fas. County Court Scire Facial Apprentice's Indentures Appeal Bonds Letters of Administrators Juror's Tickets Marriage License Peace warrants Guardian Bonds Administrator's do Constable's bonds Notes of hand Military Ca Sas Checks, Cape Fear Bank Land Deeds

Inspector's Certificates Bills Sale, Negro Certificates of Justices attending Court hipping Papers Bills Lading (letter) (Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch. Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us

do Branch Bank of the Negro Bonds

Notes, negotiable at bank Ca Sa bonds

ed to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE BLAIK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale t the JOURNAL OFFICE. EIDLEITZ POWDERS.-Five gross fresh

a call, or send in their orders. We are determin-

WM. SHAW. Just Received,

Seidleitz Powders, for sale at New York pri-

ND now opening, another lot of those bean tiful SILK VELVET CAPS for Infants, and other styles in great variety. Call and see MYERS & BARNUM'S. them at November 20, 1846

PATENT MEDICINES. HE subscriber is agent, and has for sale, the following PATENT MEDICINES, to

which the attention of the public is especially directed, as he warrants every article genuine. Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry, Wistar's Balsam Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant, Carminative Balsam, Vermifuge,

Hair Tonic.

Sanative Pilis.

Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparil-Extract Cinchonine, " Buchu. Sands' Sarsaparilla, Tetter Remedy, Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium, Dr. Perry's Dead Shot Vermifuge, Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, Dr. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup, Upham's Pile Electuary, Leidy's Blood Pills,

Henry's Magnesia, Murray's fluid do. Gray's Ointment, Lee's, Peter's, Be:kwith's, Brandreth's, & Spen-[cer's Pill Di. Thompson's Eye Water, Cheesman's Arabian Balsam, Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Swaim's and Indian Panaces. Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture, Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness, Allen's Vegetable Compound for Dyspepsia,

January 15, 1847. PRESE BEEF.

Harlem Oil, Pain Killer, British Oil, Bateman's

Drops, &c. &c.

WM. SHAW.



Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired. DROYERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford. Jan'y 2, 1846

Turpentine Land for Sale. TAVING determined to quit the Turpentine BARL BARLEY, Bermuda and American May 14

Business in Brunswick county, 1 now my Lands for sale. The Lands are situated on the North side of Shallotte River, about two miles from Shallotte Bridge. They contain about 1, 200 Acres: there is about 70,000 2nd years. 200 Acres; there is about 70,000 2nd year toxes already cut, and some Pines unboxed deem it unnecessary to give any further description of the Lands, as those wishing to purchase will desire to examine the lands the Any person desirous of purchasing good Turpentine land low, would do well to make immediate application, as I am determined to sell. ARNOLD TAFT.

Shallette, Brunswick co., N. C., Aug. 13, 1847.

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